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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

COMOROS PRESIDENT CITED IN PRAISE OF CHERNENKO PROPOSALS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "The High Evaluation"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 23 April [TASS]. The government and people of the Comoros Islands value highly the broad peace initiatives put forth by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K.U. Chernenko, declared Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane, president of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros Islands.

"These constructive proposals", he said in his interview with a TASS correspondent, "reflect the principled character of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the main goal of which is to ensure peace."

"We especially approve and support the USSR proposals regarding the creation of new peace zones in various regions of our planet," the head of state indicated. "In developing countries they recognize that global nuclear conflict will be disasterous for them as well. This is why it is necessary to more actively struggle for the normalization of the international climate, peace and security of peoples, and general and complete disarmament."

The president noted with satisfaction the successful development of Comoros-Soviet relationships. He said, "The USSR was one of the first to recognize in 1975 the independent state of Comoros and supported its demands regarding the preservation of its territorial sovereignty. For this we are grateful to the Soviet government and the people." The head of the state of Comoros spoke for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, in accordance with the decisions of the UN and the 7th conference of the heads of state and governments of the non-aligned countries in Delhi.

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INTERNATIONAL

TEXT OF VOPROSY FILOSOFII ARTICLE ON PPR PHILOSOPHER SCHAFF

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 25 May 84 pp 1-17

[V. D. Granov article: "A. Schaff's 'Civilised Alternative'"]

[Text] In his books and articles the Polish philosopher Adam Schaff devotes much space to the problem of socialism, its essence and ways of attainment. In most concentrated form Schaff's views on problems of the socialist revolution and the building of socialist society are expressed in his book "The Communist Movement at the Cross-Roads" (Vienna, 1982)¹. In this and other of his books and articles Schaff claims to creatively develop on the Marxist concept of the socialist revolution, to be an authority on the experience of real socialism and on the definition of the "civilised" prospect of cardinal social transformation in the case of West European countries.

The solutions suggested by Schaff, however, not only do not clarify but greatly confuse and distort the essence of the most important problems of our time. More than that, these solutions often strikingly resemble the ideas typical of the bourgeois and reformist spiritual arsenal.

This is true first of all of the conclusions that the communist movement supposedly is passing through a crisis, is in an impasse, at a cross-roads, etc. In fact, since the time of the origination and development of the communist movement there has not been a day when anti-Marxists and anti-communists would not keep saying about/a crisis of communism, its inevitable, ineluctable disintegration, collapse, etc. They were talking about the crisis of communism when the world's only country of socialism was staunchly fighting off the onslaught of enemies from every side, and they keep talking about it even today when the socialist community is successfully developing, when communists are leading behind them hundreds of millions of working people, fighters for social and national liberation.

Schaff bases all his contentions about the "crisis" of the communist movement on the allegation that real socialism in the USSR and the other countries has been built not in accordance with Marx's vision of the future socialist society.

1. A. Schaff. Die kommunistische Bewegung am Scheideweg. Wien, 1982.

He insists that all the socialist revolutions to date were premature ones and for this reason, like prematurely born babies, are developing painfully and with difficulty.

Proceeding from this premise Schaff tries to counterpose the views of Marx and Lenin, and in effect portrays Lenin as an apologist of the "undeveloped" and "uncivilised" nature of countries embarking on the road of revolutionary socialist transformations, thus repeating the inventions of bourgeois ideologists and revisionists that have long been exposed by Marxist-Leninists and history.

Schaff constantly describes himself as a "dedicated Marxist", as a communist "full of concern for the movement to which he belongs", permits himself to lecture Marxist-Leninists and warns the communist movement of the dangers that await it should it fail to heed his inculcations. Speculating on the difficulties of building socialism in one country or another, especially in Poland, on the deviations from the Leninist principles, mistakes and miscalculations of the former PUWP leadership, Schaff distorts the theory of scientific communism and the practice of real socialism. He does not associate all the deformations of the socialist system with the logic of class struggle within a particular country engaged in socialist construction and in the world arena, but absolutely groundlessly declares them to be an inevitable, logical structural feature of real socialism.

Schaff's approach to the appraisal of revolutionary socialist transformations is by no means a creative but a doctrinaire, dogmatic one. He proceeds from a sort of ideal scheme of accomplishing a socialist revolution, reducing Leninism to an exclusively Russian, "populist tradition", to the "technology of seizing power" in a "backward country".

In reality, however, when elaborating the plan of socialist transformations and pondering the fate of the new world, V. I. Lenin never tired drawing attention to the fact that the existence of "civilization" is extremely important for the successful accomplishment of a socialist revolution and the building of a socialist society.

At the same time Lenin resolutely rejected the arguments of E. Bernstein and other opportunistic leaders of the 2nd International, of Mensheviks, Trotsky and their allies who denied the possibility of genuinely socialist construction in conditions of a "backward," "uncivilised" country, who insisted on the "untimeliness" of the socialist revolution in Russia that supposedly ineluctably lead to a distortion and deformation of socialist ideals. Likewise, he also criticised G. V. Plekhanov according to whose scheme a proletarian revolution could take place only in countries of developed capitalism where the material preconditions of socialism had fully ripened and where the proletariat comprised the absolute majority of the population. According to Plekhanov the Russian revolutionary movement was faced with the task of accomplishing bourgeois-democratic transformations for a lengthy period of time and by no means socialist ones because according to him any "leapfrogging" by the revolution would signify its failure and inevitable retreat.

To the dogmatic, abstract-doctrinarian schemes Lenin opposed the Marxist dialectical, concrete historical approach. No denying it, for a socialist revolution to take place there must be certain objective and subjective pre-conditions: a sufficiently high level of development of productive forces, a social nature of production, the existence of a revolutionary proletariat organised in an advanced political party and possessing a developed class consciousness.

It would be wrong of course to overestimate the level of maturity of the preconditions for the socialist revolution in Russia. The necessary preconditions were there but there was also great backwardness. Thus, advanced industrial capitalism, characterised by a high concentration of production and banking, and an alliance between the monopolies and the state, coexisted in Russia with backward forms in agriculture.

But Marx and Lenin (and this should be known to A. Schaff) never said that the development of productive forces directly determines socio-political processes. According to them, the decisive role here is played by the degree of acuteness of contradictions between the productive forces and production relations, as well as by the maturity of the subjective factor, that is, the very motor of the historical process--the intent of the working class, the working people on revolution, their readiness and ability to struggle. While pointing out that a high level of development of productive forces is a favourable condition for a more rapid transition to socialism, Marx repeatedly noted at the same time that it is more difficult to start a socialist revolution in the centres of capitalism than in the periphery of the capitalist system. "Violent outbreaks," he wrote, "must naturally occur rather in the extremities of the bourgeois body than in its heart, since the possibility of adjustment is greater here than there."² When studying the prospects of the mounting social movement in Russia he stressed that a "most grandiose social revolution"³ was ripening there.

V. I. Lenin too has repeatedly spoken in the same vein, noting that it is easier to start a revolution in countries where capitalism is not so strong and the bourgeoisie is not so powerful, organised, experienced and skilled in politics as in developed capitalist countries. When polemising with opportunists Lenin showed that they treat Marxism as a code of ready recipes for solving all problems regardless of time, place and conditions. They saw, he wrote, a certain road of development of capitalism in Western Europe and could not imagine that this road could be taken for a model only with due account for the specific conditions of this or that country, this or that region. The idea was totally alien to them that "while the development of world history as a whole follows general laws it is by no means precluded, but, on the contrary, presumed, that certain periods of development may display peculiarities in either the form or the sequence of this development."⁴

2. K. Marx and F. Engels. Collected Works. Vol 10, p 134.

3. K. Marx and F. Engels. Works. Vol 32, p 549 (Russian Edition)

4. V. I. Lenin. Collected Works, Vol 33, p 477.

Marxist dialectics, V. I. Lenin stressed, requires skills in applying general rules, general truths concretely. On subjecting the development of the social revolution in Russia to a concrete analysis Lenin showed that its specificity was determined both by international and internal factors. The main of them was the fact that Russia's participation in the imperialist war had aggravated to the extreme the social contradictions between the exploiter classes and the working people who had intensified their struggle for the withdrawal from the war which was bringing them only privations and sufferings, for a democratic transformation of society, for the just handing over of land to peasants, etc. For all these reasons, Lenin pointed out, the socialist revolution in Russia "could and was, indeed, bound to reveal certain distinguishing features; although these of course, are in keeping with the general line of world development" while distinguishing it from all the previous revolutions in West European countries.⁵

A. Schaff, although he calls himself a "dedicated Marxist", simply repeats the old anti-Marxist inventions of the opportunists in the 2nd International who wrongly accused Lenin and Leninists of "voluntarism". He speaks in unison with the present-day bourgeois ideologists, with social-reformists, who are far from Marxism, and other opportunists both of the Right and the "Left", who just as groundlessly contend that Lenin supposedly violated the "law", "overturned" the doctrine, "threw overboard" Marx's model oriented at objective economic laws, and voluntaristically rushed headlong into the revolution for which Russia purportedly had not yet "matured".

It is also in respect of Poland that A. Schaff demonstrates an abstract dogmatic approach to the question of the level of maturity of the objective preconditions of socialist revolution. By repeating the old, threadbare schemes of bourgeois students of Marx and of opportunists he tries to prove that in 1944-1945 Poland lacked the necessary preconditions for the commencement of a socialist revolution in "Marx's sense." He also adds that "there was no property that could be divided since the already backward country had been totally destroyed during the war; that there was no working class worth mentioning since peasants comprised 75 percent of the population and the few workers that were there were of peasant stock; besides, 95 percent of all Poles were very devoted Catholics...".⁶

What amazes here is the very first thesis about the "property that could be divided". This is not a chance phrase. Schaff ascribes also to Marx an idea that the urgent division of property (wealth) is an imperative condition for the success of a socialist revolution, a safeguard against a possible return of the old. But in their time both Marx and Lenin emphatically criticised all sort of petty bourgeois-utopian notions of socialism according to which an egalitarian distribution of commodities and products supposedly should be introduced immediately under socialism. They pointed out that socialism is not introduced by good wishes but is built by working people on the basis of an appropriate economic foundation. They stressed that it is precisely attempts to introduce immediately an egalitarian distribution of the produced products and commodities that can bring about a return of all the "old abominations" of the old society.

5. V. I. Lenin. Collected Works, Vol 33, p 477.

6. Weltwoche, 1982, August 19.

Schaff constantly mentions Poland's backwardness. But in so doing he ignores the qualitative specificities of the development of capitalism in that country. In particular, he ignores the fact that by the time of Poland's liberation from Nazi occupation its big and medium-sized industrial enterprises, banks, railways and means of communication were in the hands of German monopoly capital. The rout of nazism made it possible to nationalise the main means of production, this, undoubtedly, making easier the country's advance to socialism. While naggingly repeating that Poland was totally destroyed (and this, purportedly, ruled out the "introduction" of socialism) Schaff fails to mention the fact that already in 1947 the country's industry had exceeded the pre-war level, that this had happened thanks to the heroic, selfless work of millions of Poles and the fraternal assistance given to Poland by the Soviet Union, and that the rapid rates of the rehabilitation of the economy were explained to a large extent by the growth precisely of elements of socialism in the country's industry. Schaff accentuates attention on the existence of a numerous peasantry in Poland while ignoring the existence in the country of a militant proletariat possessing considerable experience and wonderful traditions of revolutionary and anti-fascist struggle.

Schaff claims to be "creative" and ironises about "dogmatists", but at the same time demonstrates a vulgar adherence to the abstract historico-philosophical scheme that ignores concrete historical conditions of the development of individual countries, in particular Poland. Let us remind Schaff once again that first Marx and Engels and then Lenin envisaged the possibility of specificity in the advance of various countries to socialism. Thus, Marx and Engels did not rule out at all that the Russian rural community could be transformed in a communist spirit and stressed that after the victory of the proletariat in Europe the backward countries could "considerably reduce the process of their development towards socialist society..."⁷.

The social practice of today convincingly confirms the Marxist-Leninst conclusion about the possibility of a peculiar and accelerated road to socialism. This is evidenced by the successes of socialist development in Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam, where the social and economic preconditions of socialism were purposefully created in conditions of a revolutionary-democratic government, starting from an economic level of development that was incomparably lower than the one that existed in Russia early in the 20th century or in Poland in the 1940s and 1950s.

Schaff's conclusion about the possibility of a "reverse movement" of a victorious socialist revolution is closely connected with his conclusion about the absence of appropriate preconditions for socialist revolutions in countries of real socialism. It shall be explained at once that what Schaff has in mind is not an ordinary counter-revolution carried out by the exploiter classes, not a defeat of the revolution and the return to the old social order as a result of the insufficient strength of working people to repulse the restorative designs of the exploiters. Schaff has another thing in mind:

7. K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 22, p 446. Russian Edition.

in his opinion, in those countries where by the time of their socialist revolution economic and social relations are insufficiently mature, the economic and the cultural level of society's development is not sufficiently high, there supposedly inevitably develops a "reverse movement", a "peaceful counter-revolution" that gradually absorbs the socialist gains and makes the socialist programme prospectless. Such a reverse movement, Schaff continues, is often groundlessly described as betrayal of the revolution whereas, he falsely contends, in accordance with Marx's theory it would be more correct to speak in this case of an "alienation of the revolution."

Schaff links his untenable conclusion about the "alienation of the revolution" in socialist countries with the activity of the socialist state, the Marxist-Leninist party and explains it by the mythical departure of V. I. Lenin and Marxist-Leninists from the concept of Karl Marx. But did not Marx link the building of socialism with the existence of a strong state of workers and peasants capable of protecting the new system from the onslaught by the external and internal enemy, did not Marx point out that the proletariat should centralise all implements of production in the hands of the state, did he not stress that only on such a basis it is possible quickly to increase the sum of productive forces and ensure the free development of each and all?

In the long run the matter is absolutely not in rejecting centralism for the sake of self-management and autonomy, as Schaff does it, or, vice versa, in rejecting self-management, initiative and independence of work collectives and individualities for the sake of centralism. The task is to ensure their dialectical combination. It is only on the basis of democratic centralism and nationwide planning that it is possible to determine genuinely common interests, genuinely public control over production and social development as a whole, to create barriers to all sorts of departmental and parochial tendencies and at the same time to develop the initiative and free creativity of the masses, to draw working people on a large scale into the management of processes related to production and society, to take into account the requirements of every individual, that is in the final count to ensure genuine social and economic progress, the attainment of socialism's humane aims.

Were the socialist state today to follow Schaff's calls it would, in its quest of petty bourgeois utopian ideals of "autonomy", "sovereignty", etc., inevitably deprive itself of the advantages of socialism for the planned guidance of the national economy, for accelerating scientific and technological progress, and would encounter phenomena of economic anarchy, competition and unemployment.

In any case, experience of history (including the experience of Poland itself) teaches that where the role and place of the socialist state are weakened there inevitably accrete elements of anarchy and spontaneity, resulting ultimately in a threat to the socialist gains. For it was exactly under the cover of the slogan of struggle for "democracy", "autonomy", etc., that the counter-revolutionary forces in Poland created their organisations, used the mass media to confuse and disorganise the working masses, preached reactionary bourgeois ideas, fanned up an anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria, staged political provocations and acts of subversion, and created an atmosphere of moral terror against communists.

It goes without saying that no Marxist-Leninist contends that all problems connected with the perfection of democracy have been solved in socialist countries. By no means. They are determined both by the material possibilities of society and the level of the political culture of the masses. It is also important to bear in mind that the countries of real socialism are developing not in hothouse conditions but in the atmosphere of a fierce "psychological war" unleashed against them by imperialism.

But despite all the difficulties and problems the socialist countries are persistently perfecting their political system, the activity of state bodies, struggling against bureaucratic over-organisation and formalism, against everything that fetters the initiative, creativity and labour enthusiasm of the working masses. Special attention is being given to the further development of democratic principles in the management of production and to the strengthening of ties of the people's deputies and organs of power with the population.

Schaff is absolutely unsupportable also in his views regarding the role and place of the communist party in a real socialist society. Proceeding from his initial premise that the countries of real socialism had supposedly lacked preconditions for socialist transformations, he contends that the process of the development of the revolutionary party in these countries invariably acquires a "tragic nature". Where does Schaff see this "tragedy"? According to him, in view of the supposed absence of support from the masses and the weakness of the new power the party is compelled to create a one-party political system and occupy a monopoly position in society.

In this case A. Schaff actually reproduces an old thesis of bourgeois poli-
logy according to which the multi-party system supposedly automatically ensures a democratic nature of social development and the possibility of alternative choices for these or those social strata and groups. But it is sufficient to turn to the practice of contemporary capitalist states to see that the multi-party system existing there by no means ensures a realisation of the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens. Of course, Schaff himself knows well the secrets of bourgeois democracy, the fine points of the mechanism that enables the ruling bourgeoisie to create the semblance of a choice of social positions. The "plurality" of capitalist society serves the bourgeoisie, helps it "scatter" the working masses and weaken their unity.

This does not mean, naturally, that Marxists are against plurality as a matter of principle. Marxists, communists have never stated that the existence of a single party is an imperative condition of building and perfecting socialism or an inevitable result of transition to socialism. Marxists do not deny in any way the existence of specific interests of various classes and strata of socialist society in the process of its development, have recognised and do recognise that they can be expressed in appropriate programmes, while these classes and strata can unite in political parties and organisations. In a number of socialist countries--in Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and in Poland, for that matter--along with communist parties there exist and function other parties as well. Of course, their role is totally different from the one that the opponents of real socialism would have wanted

them to play. These parties stand on the position of building socialism and recognising the leading role of the working class, the guidance of communists in socialist construction. Expressing the specific interests of certain sections of the population (the peasants, intellectuals, the religious community, etc.) these parties jointly with the communist party and under its leadership build and perfect socialism.

It is absolutely clear that A. Schaff views many processes in countries of the socialist community solely from the negative aspects of the Polish experience. In the process he arbitrarily elevates the specific difficulties of building socialism in Poland to the rank of "general laws" of socialist construction in countries of real socialism.

No denying it, people's Poland is now living through a complex and difficult period of her development. It is necessary to overcome the aftermaths of the crisis of 1980-1981 in the country resultant from the subversive activities of forces of external and internal counter-revolution that speculated on the errors and miscalculations of the former PUWP leadership. But Poland's present development shows that the enemies of socialism have failed and will fail in pushing the Polish people off its chosen socialist road. Headed by the PUWP, the working class, the working people, all genuine patriots of Poland are mobilising their forces for the further normalisation of life in the country, for the further development and perfection of socialist society. All this confirms in practice that the crisis phenomena in Poland (and also in some other countries building socialism) are determined not at all by the nature and essence of real socialism but, on the contrary, by a truncation of its nature, by a departure from its laws and principles.

Having rejected the "old", "deformed," "bureaucratic" model of socialist society, A. Schaff sees his task in outlining the contours of a "new" model of socialism. The latter, according to Schaff, should become a factor mobilising the working people of capitalist countries to the struggle against the capitalist system and serve as a theoretical model of a truly socialist society deprived of the shortcomings supposedly inherent in real socialism.

In his elaboration of a "civilised", "democratic" alternative to real socialism Schaff pins all his hopes on the developed capitalist countries of Western Europe. He arrives at the conclusion that socio-political changes of a socialist nature will take place in the highly developed capitalist countries within the next 20-30 years. In his opinion, the **automation** of production and services makes impossible the functioning of the capitalist mode of production and he declares that precisely this gives him now the right to set forth the thesis about the "**withering away of capitalism in highly-developed capitalist countries.**" Even though Schaff speaks also about the aggravation of contradictions between productive forces and production relations, this contradiction is sort of pushed to the background in his reasoning. Technology taken out of the system of productive forces and production relations, its spontaneous development--it is this that Schaff turns into the mainspring of social change. Marxism has long proved--and this is borne out by the entire experience of history--that technological changes, no matter how radical and revolutionary, by no means automatically

entail changes in the basis of society and in relations of ownership and do not directly cause socialist transformations. Schaff does not notice that, in effect, he is simply repeating what had been stated many decades before him and is stated to this day by bourgeois ideologists and right-wing leaders of reformist parties.

Schaff also distorts Marxist views on the question of the maturity of the subjective factor, on the role and place of the working class, its party, and Marxist-Leninist ideology in the present-day revolutionary struggle for cardinal social transformations. When evaluating the revolutionary potential of the working class, Marx and Lenin always proceeded from precise class, political characteristics. It was obvious to them that on beginning its revolution the proletariat must be sufficiently strong to take power into its hands, assume responsibility for the destiny of society, convince the non-proletarian sections of society that social transformations are necessary and suppress the inevitable resistance of the exploiters. As demonstrated by the entire course of revolutionary struggle the solution of these tasks does not depend directly on the size of the proletariat, on its percentage in society, but is determined by the political maturity and ideological tempering of the proletariat, its readiness for revolutionary struggle and capacity for it. It is on this, from the point of view of Marx and Lenin, that the accomplishment of the socialist revolution and the creation of the mainstays of the new society primarily depend. Schaff, in effect, discarded precise class, political and ideological characteristics of the working class and uses instead of them technological, technico-organisational and other categories.

Moreover, Schaff does not rely on a concrete analysis of class forces also in the question of the selection of the ways and means of struggle for the cardinal social transformations of modern capitalist society. In an utopian manner he absolutizes peaceful forms of social transformations and gullibly accepts that the assertion of the "new", "civilised" model of socialism will take place as a process of an organised retreat of the bourgeoisie, of a "reasonable" surrendering by it of one position after another until, at long last, the final handful of monopolists will simply be "shown the door", etc. But experience of history shows that when its domination is threatened the bourgeoisie has no qualms about liquidating all rights and freedoms and switching to the most extreme, openly violent, terrorist methods of fighting the revolution.

When trying to outline the principles of organisation of his "civilised" model of socialism Schaff attacks most vehemently the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the spirit of bourgeois ideologists, reformists and revisionists he tries to prove that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a synonym of "lawlessness" and "violence", and for this reason cannot be a form of guidance in a "democratic" socialist society. And again he refers to Marx and Engels, who by no means identified the dictatorship of the proletariat with violence and held it to be necessary only for the brief period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and accuses V. I. Lenin and especially Marxist-Leninists of supposedly identifying the dictatorship of the proletariat with totally unrestricted rule by the bureaucratic state apparatus that only acts in the name of the proletariat, and spreading its operation to the entire epoch of socialism.

Contrary to the old and new falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism, it is Lenin to whom credit goes for profoundly substantiating the creative tasks and functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin stressed that the most profound and constant function of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the organisational, economic and cultural activity of working people directed at reorganising production, at overcoming the forces and traditions of the old society, at eliminating the division of society into classes and at building the new life. As socialism gains strength the dictatorship of the proletariat, having fulfilled its functions, grows into a state of the whole people by the time of the building of a developed socialist society. This change in the role of the socialist state, in particular in the USSR, is expressly recorded in the new Constitution of the USSR.

Schaff rejects the dictatorship of the proletariat and introduces into his "civilised" model of socialist society the political mechanism of formal bourgeois democracy with its political and ideological pluralism created by the bourgeoisie for their own needs.

So Schaff's "model" creates actually the illusion that socialism can be built by the methods and means of bourgeois "pluralistic" democracy, that all problems of the development of the communist movement, all difficulties of building socialism can be overcome by rejecting the "Soviet model" of socialism, by setting the strategy and tactics of the communist parties of Western capitalist countries against the experience of struggle of the communist parties of socialist countries to build and perfect socialism.

Regardless of A. Schaff's subjective intentions, his attempted "new reading" of the history of real socialism, his search for a new model of "true" socialism plays into the hand of the opponents of socialism, opponents of Marxism. It is not by chance that the bourgeoisie, the bourgeois mass media today disseminate his "ideas" so extensively. Our class enemy readily forgave Schaff his past "Marxist sins" because today his thinking is capable of confusing and disorienting certain sections of workers, intellectuals and young people. When assessing A. Schaff's views outlined by him in the book "Die kommunistische Bewegung am Scheideweg" and in his public statements, Polish scholars stress that they consider Schaff's concept to be "harmful to the development of Marxism and the workers' movement". That is why, they state, it is necessary to come out against it, the more so that Schaff constantly advertises his views as a major theoretical accomplishment, as a manifestation of anti-dogmatic, true Marxism.⁸ By his speculations on the theme of "voluntaristic", "populist" traditions in Leninism, by his groundless attacks on real socialism, he brings grist to the mill of anti-communism which is trying to generate theoretical and political division in the communist movement under the slogan of rejecting Leninism and pointedly counterposing ideal "models" of socialism, built to the specifications of petty bourgeois notions, to the really existing socialist society.

8. Marian Orzechowski. Spór o marksistowską teorię rewolucji. "Nowe drogi". Warszawa, 1983, No 8; Antoni Malinowski, O książce A. Szaffa "Ruch komunistyczny na rozdrożu. "Ideologia i polityka". Warszawa, 1983, No 7-9, Str. 132-145.

In reality the logic of class struggle, the logic of life teach: he who begins with a revision of life-tested fundamental Marxist-Leninist conclusions, who willingly or unwillingly slanders the world of real socialism, that is being built by the heroic efforts of multi-million masses of working people, logically ends with transition to openly anti-Marxist, anti-communist positions.

/Voprosy filosofii (Problems of Philosophy) No 4, 1984/

CSO: 1812/206

INTERNATIONAL

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN TECHNICAL STUDENTS IN MINSK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by S. Gul'yants: "The Roots of Friendship"]

[Text] Abdul Halil is a graduate student in the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute and is the secretary of the party organization of the Afghan students at Minsk educational institutions. As early as during his youth, when he was a worker at the city station of electric networks in Kabul, he came across various kinds of bourgeois parties and became closely familiar with their programs and activities. And he understood that only Marxism-Leninism can bring progress and democracy to his people. Thus, Abdul became an active propagandist of Leninist ideas. The revolution opened the way to active social activity for him and his friends.

The country needed specialists, and Abdul Halil was offered an education. Of course, he was happy to have an opportunity to acquire higher education in the Soviet Union, since he knew that in the country of the great Lenin he would not only acquire a speciality, but would draw on their experience in party work and would better get to know the Soviet people. The Soviet specialists that he met in Kabul won his heart with their sincere kindness and helped him to understand the special meaning of brotherhood, comradeship and mutual assistance. In Minsk, being the party leader, Abdul addresses his main attention to strengthening the friendship between the Soviet and Afghan youth.

In his discussion with me he said: "The City Committee of the Democratic Organization of the Afghanistan Youth and the City Committee of NDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] in the city of Minsk carry out ideological-propagandist work regarding the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and the Afghan people. We regularly issue wall newspapers that describe the socioeconomic reforms in our country under the NDPA leadership; the Afghans, together with the Soviet students, participate in carrying our political information sessions and meetings with the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, labor veterans and the youth. During their vacations in their motherland, the Afghans make speeches for workers and speak about the life of the Soviet people, about contemporary Soviet Belorussia, and about its achievements during the years of Soviet power."

More than 300 Afghans are acquiring professions in Minsk -- at the university, in the polytechnical and medical institutes, in the institutes of people's economy and agriculture mechanization, in tekhnikums and schools. They are all united by a common task: not only to study well, but to do their best in adopting the experience of building socialism in the USSR. In this the party organization assists them.

A student of the Institute of People's Economy imeni Kuybyshev, Abdul Halil Hausey says: "I am a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. At home I studied the basics of Marxism-Leninism. Having arrived in the Soviet Union, I saw the realization of these ideas in practice. Because my future profession is connected with economic planning and political economy, it is necessary for me to study the doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin in depth so as to better serve my people. Community work occupies a significant place in my life. In order to better study the CPSU experience in building a new type of society, I attend lectures at the Minsk higher party school. I myself feel how warm the Soviet people are towards us Afghans. There are no few Soviet comrades among my friends."

The friendship of youth is a part of the firm friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

12404

CSO: 1807/214

INTERNATIONAL

TASHKENT HOSTS CEMA CONFERENCE ON WELDING TECHNOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 May 84 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "Developing Cooperation" in which the 21 May opening session of the 13th CEMA Conference on Problems of Welding is announced. Noted scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will be participating in discussions on the realization of long-term practical programs for scientific and technological cooperation, and of the adaptation to practical use of scientific achievements in the area of welding. V. K. Lebedev, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Institute of Electric Welding imeni E. O. Paton noted, "Our cooperative efforts are directed at raising the effectiveness of scientific research and at the widespread and rapid introduction of scientific achievements into the economy. CEMA members have achieved significant successes in this area. It is especially gratifying to note the appreciable contribution of Uzbek specialists in this realm. Here the rapidity of development in the area of welding, especially of plastics with the use of ultrasound, is notable. The current session will focus on exchange of experience and on a program of recommendations for the improvement of welding production in the Socialist countries."

TASHKENT HOSTS CEMA MEETING ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 84 carries on page 3 a 100-word article titled "In the Interests of the Fraternal Countries" on the opening session, held on 14 May, of a 5-day conference at which questions of predicting economic and social development in the CEMA countries will be discussed. The theme of the session, "Working Out Problems of Cooperation and Raising the Effectiveness of Joint Investigations" will be considered by the leaders of planning institutes from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

CSO: 1830/466

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

GROUP FROM SEATTLE IN BAKU--Representatives of progressive American society, travelling in our country on a trip arranged by AUCTUC, has spent several days in Baku. Gordon Fox, president of the Seattle Soviet-American Friendship Council, heads the group of veterans of the civil rights movement and activists of trade unions and women's organizations. Gordon Fox, his wife Joan Fox, Juliet Cunningham, an activist of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, and other members of the group are carrying out a big job in expanding the activity of fighters for peace in their state. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 May 84 p 3]

ETHIOPIAN MUSLIMS VISIT KIRGHIZIA--Moscow, 18 May TASS--A delegation of Muslim leaders of Ethiopia led by vice president of the Supreme Islamic Council of that country, has come to the USSR at the invitation of Muslim organisations of the Soviet Union. The guests will familiarise themselves with the life of Muslims in Central Asian republics. Today they left Moscow for Kirghizia, the first republic which is on the itinerary of their stay in the Soviet East. [Text] [LD182002 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 18 May 84]

CSO: 1812/208

NATIONAL

SPREAD OF VIOLENCE AMONG SOCCER FANS CONDEMNED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by V. Mezentsev, Moscow: "What ~~To~~ the Connection With Soccer?
Concerning Pseudo-Fans and Real Fans of the Sport: Aftermath of a Verdict"]

[Text] THIS HAPPENED AT THE DYNAMO STADIUM. DURING
A SOCCER GAME IN WHICH THE MOSCOW SPARTACUS TOOK PART,
A FLAME SUDDENLY FLARED UP ON THE BLEACHERS AND CRACKLING
NOISE RESEMBLING GUNSHOTS WAS HEARD. [printed in boldface]

Now that I reflect on what happened, I unwittingly recall a southern city on a seashore. In an old park in that city, under the leafy plantain trees, gathered ardent soccer fans, white-haired oldsters, shock-headed boys from the local vocational school and taciturn dockworkers. With Southern expansiveness, they discussed soccer games. Passions flared up and died, the qualities, both professional and personal, of soccer players were discussed (and the judgments voiced were more demanding than those of the most captious sports commentators). And of course they all rooted for their favorite Chernomorets [Black Sea] Team. How they bewailed its failures! How they rejoiced in its successes! But following the victory of the Chernomorets, thousands of people left the stadium smiling at each other. And no one wanted to paint the emblem of his favorite team on Odessa courtyards. And no one confused the game with imbibing alcohol. No one would strike another for supporting the opposing team. And yet, for some time now it is precisely the bleachers that have begun to turn into gathering places for violators of public order.

I too have more than once met them face to face. They stand in clusters, discuss something and smoke. Many of them are less than 16 years old. They look like normal teenagers except perhaps that they are dressed too loudly. But the boys, and their girl friends as well, all wear the same distinguishing mark: the red-and-white Spartacus emblems and the letter "S" on their briefcases, satchels and jackets. They demonstrate their loyalty challengingly. But loyalty to what? To soccer? To Spartacus? To individual players? No, in this case the bravery, courage and comradeship associated with sports are replaced and confused with the ugly, warped idea of thoughtless derring-do, rudeness and brute force. The banner of sports is merely a reliable screen for the antics of tipsy and rowdy young people. They can be

seen in Luzhniki, at the Dynamo Stadium and at the Park of Culture. Following soccer games, they engage in fisticuffs, go on rampages and wreak havoc.

Inna Mikhaylovna Terenkova raised her son with great care but perhaps failed to realize how bringing him up turned into pampering him. She always gave in to his caprices and whims, while he gradually turned into a young ignoramus.

Being unable to manage her son, Inna Mikhaylovna began to bless his escapades. Although aware that he had repeatedly disturbed public order in soccer stadiums, was detained by militiamen, and painted Spartacus graffiti on school walls, she helped him to sew a flag for demonstrations.

Carrying such flags, young fans travel in groups, following the itineraries of their favorite soccer team, to Minsk, Vilnius and Leningrad....There they start brawls, rock subway cars while these are rolling at full speed, turn motor cars over and get drunk.

On the eve of the aforementioned soccer game Aleksey prepared seven "khlopushki" [a kind of firecracker]. He brought them to the stadium in order to explode them when the Spartacus scores a goal. Some he gave to friends and some he kept for himself....

The Spartacus scored no goal by the last minute before the final whistle when Sochnov, who played in the second half, was knocked to the ground by his opponent. The penalty kick was made by Gavrilov. Just then a flame flashed above the bleachers--one of Terenkov's firecrackers exploded. The explosion occurred earlier than he expected and burned his face. It was only by a fluke that the teenager was not seriously injured. Yet he was endangering the lives of other people as well.

A similar explosion was caused by the minor Arkadiy Zhilyayev, who had a previous conviction for an apartment burglary and has now been sentenced to prison together with Terenkov. When arrested, Zhilyayev insulted the militiamen and made threats....He had believed he could do so with impunity. This fairy tale of impunity was impressed on him by those who organize gatherings of "fans" and their rowdy behavior, send schoolboys to soccer games held in other cities and brag of their friendship with famous players, assuring that "The guys will help us out...."

I succeeded in attending one of such gatherings. Having pinned an "S" badge to my jacket, I entered a beerhall. The patrons were sipping the amber beverage and talking leisurely. Suddenly, young men wearing white scarves and red caps with the same emblems as mine appeared at the door. They strode through the room with the confident gait of people who know their own strength. And indeed, they were the strongest...in the beerhall. Suddenly a mug was hurled in the air and struck the floor. They shoved aside a student from the cashier's stand and said something insulting to an oldster with a single medal glittering on his chest.

Drunkenness imbued the gang with more courage. Unceremoniously shoving others aside, the Spartacus fans occupied a long table near the window and covered it

with beer mugs. They nodded to me. I interpreted it as an invitation and approached the group.

I did not have to introduce myself: that was not the custom with them. The oldest in the group, a 30 years old man with a puffy face and hard stare was admonishing a "petzushnik" [vocational-school student] called Zherd':

"Don't give me this crap. At our Car Plant No 1 the Spartacus gets the nod." Get me? Just let me holler and the guys will do anything for me."

A stout young man called Knekht smiled: "Were they asleep when the 'horses' thrashed us?"

I already knew that the "horses" were the fans supporting the opposing team. The pseudo-admirers of the TsSKA [Central Army Sports Club], the Dynamo and other teams are just as enthusiastic fans of their teams as are the fans of the Spartacus. The brawl in question took place in Sokol. Following right behind the enemy, the "fans" burst into a trolley, where a fierce melee lasted for a few minutes. It did not end in the favor of the "Spartacists," and hence they do not like to mention it.

"Yeah," said the puffy-faced man, bouncing a lead pipe on the palm of his hand, "We'll sock them yet."

At the other end of the table the conversation was different:

"I sold the jeans for five tenners plus 50 coupons. Look!" The speaker showed a fistful of crumpled 10-ruble notes and Vneshtorgbank coupons.

Incidentally, many of these "loyal fans" are practical-minded as well. Black-market dealings, speculation and even larceny are to them practically something to be taken for granted. They can even steal from their families. That too happens. That is how they can afford flying to soccer games in other cities.

Here are some of the other things I heard:

"While I was in the KPZ [pre-arrest detention cell], I asked to go to the can every half hour. When the chief entered, he was struck dumb. I painted their whole john from floor to ceiling." The speaker snapped with his finger at the Spartacus badge, whose emblem he had painted in the toilet of the militia station.

Some fellows took bottles of vodka out of their pockets and, grumbling at those who wanted some, poured it into mugs.

"Morons!" I said, forgetting myself, but no one heard me in the hubbub.

I walked home along a trolley track in the company of the 15 years old "petzushnik."

Astonished, he asked: "Why did I get involved with them? Before, anyone could bop me.... For I'm not strong: ever since 4th grade I have been making the rounds of hospitals. But now, just let anyone try and sock me...."

I must admit that I was perplexed by such an answer. What did it have in common with the vaunted Spartacus? For it was not soccer that attracted that boy to the ranks of the "fans"; it was not a desire to imitate the soccer champs. He wanted to be with those who kick something else than the soccer ball.

Nikolay Petrovich Starostin, Honored Sports Master of the USSR, told me: "Our entire team, both the veterans and the rookie players, does not enjoy hearing about such admirers. I can assure you that none of us has friends among these wretched fans. During the game against Tbilisi, these hooligans again caused incidents in the bleachers that were bound to affect the players psychologically. Such 'admirers' are enemies rather than friends to the Spartacus."

This time an unusual incident took place in Georgia's capital, such that even that renowned local hospitality which is praised in song turned into the anger and perturbation of true lovers of the sport. Groups of out-of-town schoolboys suddenly arrived, following the worshipped team and again explosions resounded over the stadium. Not one of them had the money to stay in a hotel, and those who had some spent it rapidly, for wine is not yet given away free in Tbilisi. Those who had some money left for their return trip faced a grave problem: all tickets to Moscow had been sold out a week previously. How could they live in a strange city without food and a roof over their head?

The teenagers besieged the train station and the airport, unsuccessfully trying to return home. And again they started brawling.

How long will this last?

Last fall, it was pointed out at a session of the Moscow city party committee, when presenting a report of the Moscow city Komsomol committee, that organized recreation, physical culture and sports still play an inadequate role in strengthening moral upbringing. Of course, the Komsomol leaders are doing some work among the soccer fans too. But formalism, rigidity and outward show in carrying out various measures have clearly not yet been eliminated. That is why the experience of the Frunzenskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee, which treats very seriously the "soccer fever" of teenagers, seems particularly interesting to us.

Borys Rylkin, the first secretary of that rayon committee, said: "No one wishes to change the boys' loyalty to one soccer team or another. Our task is to channel their interests into the proper bed. The SGPTU [SG (?) Vocational-Technical School], for example, especially established a Spartacus fans' club for the purpose of studying the history of soccer, organizing meetings with soccer players and visiting soccer training camps."

The Spartacus players Morozov, Sochnov and Rodionov have already visited the students. They spoke about the problems caused to real soccer by rowdy fans. To interdict such incidents, the Komsomol rayon committee organized a squad of

volunteers who include, among others, many genuine admirers of the Spartacus. The boys participate in the activities of sports circles and local chapters. Altogether, their membership is about 1,700 teenagers, and the 14 sports clubs associate more than 3,500 minors.

Of course, the problem cannot be solved by means of clubs alone. Some urgent warnings should be conveyed to teachers, parents, instructors and athletes--to all who do not want enthusiasm for sports to turn into a protective screen for brawlers, hooligans and black-market dealers.

1386

CSO: 1800/382

NATIONAL

TELEPHONE COUNSELING SERVICE ESTABLISHED IN MOSCOW

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May 84 p 4

[Article by V. Zhilyayeva: "'The Telephone of Trust'"]

[Text] Something clicked in the receiver, and the words sounded: "Attention! Dial number 250-0049".

One would think that a very good reason would exist in order to change the number of the "telephone of trust", which Muscovites have been using for two years.

"You are right", Professor A.G. Ambrumova, the head of the All-Union Center for Study and Prevention of Extreme Conditions and honorary scientist of the RSFSR, confirmed. "'The telephone of trust' has just celebrated its house-warming. This benefited not only our callers, but ourselves as well. Come over and see for yourself."

I walk through the door trying not to interfere with the work of the service's specialists -- psychologists and psychotherapists who talk to their callers. However, everything here is situated so that the office of the service head and other premises can be passed through avoiding the hall with booths in which the telephones are installed. The booths have become a lot more spacious and remind one of offices. The number of simultaneously operating channels has increased: now people require less time to get through.

Here only specialists conduct the psychological aid service. Before they get here, the experienced psychologists and psychotherapists go through additional preparation concerning prevention of extreme conditions -- people turn to them during the most complicated moments of their lives. In addition, courses exist to increase the qualifications of doctors in the pshychological aid services which are attended by specialists from different cities where they prepare for, or start creating, such services. Who are those who most often call the Moscow number of 'the telephone of trust'? More than 60 percent of those are women. About 30 percent are people between the ages of 20 to 30 and about 35 percent are those between the ages of 45 to 60.

More often than others, the reasons for calls are family conflicts: between spouses, between parents and children, the threat of family break-up and, as

a consequence, the problem of loneliness. The causes vary, but the essence, if one were to look deeper, is one and the same: the lack of respect for the personality of others and the lack of basic sensitivity.

"We help people to view their life situations comprehensively," psychologist Tat'yana Anatol'yevna (they never use last names here) slightly revealed some professional secrets. "Unlike 'sympathetic neighbors' or 'smart friends', a specialist never, in his mind, puts himself in someone else's shoes. We do not give out prescriptions for how to live one's life. It is easy to be sincere with us because we do not ask anyone for their last names, addresses or places of work. Our primary task is to listen so as to understand the condition and the individuality of the person we are talking to. And then we help him to independently arrive at a wise solution, encourage his faith in his abilities and bring him to think positively..."

It is not easy to bring someone out of a serious psychological crisis: sometimes, a conversation lasts longer than an hour. Often people call for a second or third time. This means that people feel they need such support. The authority of 'the telephone of trust' grows. Many contacts begin with a referral by relatives or acquaintances who got a lot of help from their call here.

"People come in contact with our service, and this increases our responsibility," Professor A.G. Ambrumova says. "It is easier to lose this trust than to win it. Unfortunately, it is not in all cities that they understand that 'the telephone of trust' is the final link within a complex structure of psychological aid services. Some tend to see it only as a prestige measure. Being carried away with unhealthy advertisement only harms the cause. Amateur performance is impermissible, as well as the participation of practically unprepared people in the work of 'the telephone of trust', as sometimes happens. A psychotherapy contact must not become personal, nor the tone of conversation light-minded."

Recently, the service structure in the capital acquired another link: as an experiment, they opened the first facility for emergency psychological assistance similar to intensive therapy block. To some extent, it replaces crisis hospitalization in those cases when a person in critical condition requires help without separating him from his job or family. A group of specialists at the ZAGS [Registry of Vital Statistics] in Timiryazevskiy Rayon assists spouses in working out conflicts that threaten to break up their families. After such discussions, up to 40 percent of divorce applications are withdrawn...

An operator of "the telephone of trust" suddenly put down her phone -- they got cut off. It happens often with Moscow telephones, and it is hard to determine whether these are technological "foul ups" or if one's discussion party cut the conversation short. I know that the lines of this service are overloaded. However, the calls that come here are special. It means that the communication workers must also do everything so that the technology that serves "the telephone of trust" will always be reliable as a helping hand offered during a difficult moment.

NATIONAL

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE CHAIR PRAISES SHOLOM ALEICHEM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by D. Dragunskiy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet community: "The Pages of His Books"]

[Text] The celebration of the 120th anniversary since the birthday of Sholom Aleichem was a testimony of the deep respect and gratitude of the Soviet people and our contemporaries to this truly international writer. It is not by accident that Alexander Fadeyev so figuratively and precisely called Sholom Aleichem "a symbol of brotherhood, internationalism and humanity".

It seems to me that few writers could penetrate the depths of the soul of simple men as Sholom Aleichem. Every time one opens the pages of his books and engrosses himself in reading, it is as if one returns to the years of distant childhood. The writer's characters are so much like the people I dealt with in my native village of Svyatsk, in the little settlements in the Ukraine and Belorussia -- if he had portrayed his characters from my relatives, neighbors and my acquaintances from the village, or from Novozybkovo, Dobrush, Gomel, or Zhlobin -- so much alive and striking they look in his works, together with all their joys and sorrows, and dreams and hopes. Figuratively speaking, all his life Sholom Aleichem portrayed the biography of the working people. Sometimes I think he portrayed the life of my grandfather Moyshe, my grandmother Khava and my mother Rakhil, and he did it with such power that belongs only to a true people's writer.

We love Sholom Aleichem for his humor, smile and laughter. However, Sholom Aleichem's humor was not as harmless as it may appear at first sight. Life itself, with its contradictions, guided Sholom Aleichem's pen, and he, with talent, described life situations which sometimes cause a quiet smile, and sometimes -- loud laughter. With the assistance of laughter, Sholom Aleichem uncovered sores within the social order that forced these people into the dead end of despair. In his books, the writer created a shocking picture of the tragedy of the Jewish population which was driven into the Jewish pale by the tsarist government. In reality, a deep sadness is felt behind his every line. "Some people laugh reading your sad humor, but I cry," the great Kuprin told him.

We love Sholom Aleichem for his hatred of war. The imperialistic war caused an angry protest from the writer, and he condemned the senseless bloodshed.

In 1914, in his story "Skazki tysyachi i odnoy noch" [The Tales of One Thousand and One Nights], he wrote the following: "They fling themselves at each other, and cut heads like they cut cabbage, and slaughter people, like they slaughter, forgive me, pigs, and the blood is spilled like water". The writer returns to the thought, condemning war many times.

We love Sholom Aleichem for his internationalism. His letters and connections with Tolstoy, Gorkiy, Chekhov and other great Russian literary figures are a striking testimony to this affect. When one reads this correspondence, one is convinced, once again, of his tremendous love for the classics of Russian literature and the great love of Gorkiy, Chekhov and Kuprin for the talented founder of Jewish literature.

We love Sholom Aleichem for his boundless love for the people's masses, his faith in the triumph of truly humanistic relationships within the society and his hatred for suppression, violence and social inequality. He was not a revolutionary, but one must also say that Sholom Aleichem did not belong to any of the Jewish bourgeois or small bourgeois nationalistic parties: neither Bundists nor Zionists, although both tried to attract him to their side.

At the session of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Community Presidium, it was correctly and precisely noted that Sholom Aleichem called for the international unity of the working people on the pages of his books. The idea of the international unity of the oppressed in their struggle against social and spiritual oppression caused the spite of Zionists and nationalists of all kinds.

We must deal with facts when Zionist ideologists attempt to interpret the creativity of this author to benefit their interests. Recently, in Israel, a collection of works by Sholom Aleichem was published, which was meant to testify that the great writer, supposedly, was always sympathetic to Zionism. Trying to present their wishful thinking as truth, the Zionist publishers resorted to the manipulation of facts and to ordinary fraud. Even some children's stories, in which he describes the traditions of Jewish holidays, they attempt to present as a manifestation of "the Zionist sympathies of Sholom Aleichem".

Anyone who is familiar with Sholom Aleichem's creative biography and his works knows that the wild ideas of emerging Palestinophilism were foreign to him. He writes: "What is happening there regarding the colonization of Palestine? It is all quiet, out of sight -- out of mind!... What does Palestine have to do with our people?.. Palestine! The newspapers have nothing to write about, so they are grabbing at Palestine and confuse us!.." This was written by Sholom Aleichem exactly 100 years ago.

When, in 1886, the Odessa publisher Ravnitskiy suggested that Sholom Aleichem write material for the Palestinophilian collection of works "Budil'nik" [Alarm Clock], the writer replied: "I cannot convince others in what I very little believe in myself... No, I am neither an assimilationist, nor a Palestinophile.

Sholom Aleichem's popularity among the people was so great that it was not in the Zionists' interests that such unflattering words came from him regarding their ideals. They bent over backwards to lure the writer into their company. They badly wanted the writer to visit the so-called "land of the ancestors" -- how much publicity they could have created around this event and how much capital they could have gotten out of it! They made their last attempt in 1909 when Sholom Aleichem, who was undergoing treatment in Italy, had not the means to pay for a night in a hotel. Suddenly, the newspapers of the world began shouting about the "noble intent" of the Kiev Zionists, who announced a fund collection for the purpose of purchasing for "the terminally ill writer, a house in Palestine on the shore of the Mediterranean, because the doctors say he will need a warm climate during the coming winter..."

As should have been expected, nothing came out of this loud affair. Sholom Aleichem had immediately understood that it smelled of shameless exploitation of his name. Of course, he did not go.

By virtue of events, having found himself in a land foreign to him, Sholom Aleichem was here in Russia, in his motherland and among his characters in all his thoughts. He wrote in his will: "I do not want to be buried among aristocrats, famous or rich people, but among simple people and laborers, and together with true people, so that the monument that they will then erect on my grave will adorn the modest grave stones around me and the modest graves would adorn my monument as much as the simple and honest people during my lifetime."

All his life, Sholom Aleichem dreamed about freedom and equality of the Jewish laborers and their unity with other peoples living in Russia. These dreams came true only after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

12404
CSO: 1830/441

MATIONAL

INTER-REPUBLIC TRADE WORKERS CONFERENCE IN ANDIZHAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 84 carries on page 3 a 100-word report on the conclusion of a 2-day zonal seminar of cooperative trade workers from Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasus. There was an exchange of experience allowing the workers to acquaint themselves with the most advanced methods for rendering services to rural laborers, and a discussion of ways for improving cooperative trade.

TASHKENT HOSTS ALL-UNION IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 84 carries on page 3 a 900-word article signed by Zh Tulenov, doctor of philosophical sciences and laureate of the Uzbek State Prize imeni Beruni, titled "Dialectics and Modern Scientific Cognition." The article announces the opening on 15 May in Tashkent of an All-Union Ideological Conference under the auspices of the USSR Philosophical Society, the Uzbek branch of the society, the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR, and the Tashkent State Pedagogic Institute imeni Nizami. Scholars from Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Odessa, Novosibirsk, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, and other cities will be participating in the conference. The author notes the complex methodological problems Soviet scholars face owing to the great socio-political changes in the world, the scientific revolution, and the sharp conflict of ideologies in today's world.

CSO: 1830/467

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS MEETING ON GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 84 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "With Concern For the Future of Georgian Agriculture"]

[Text] It is impossible to imagine Georgian agriculture's future and its social-economic development without industry's modern enterprises, especially of processing industries and their branches, well-built residences and social and personal services projects, revived mining regions, and new settlements with wide and high-quality roads and athletic centers on "Georgian virgin soil" in Kolkhida and in the "deserts." All of this is the main concern of agricultural builders. The above was stated at the conference at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed the question of further technical-economic and social development of the organizations and enterprises of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction.

The conference heard the report of Georgian SSR Minister of Rural Construction I.A. Kharatishvili on the ministry's work and on the achievements, problems, and prospects of rural construction in the republic.

Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers D.L. Kartvelishvili, secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee G.A. Andronikashvili and D.I. Patiashvili, and Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. I. Kedishvili took part in the discussion of the question.

USSR Minister of Rural Construction V.D. Danilenko spoke at the conference.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the conference.

The conference, which took place in an atmosphere of great efficiency and deep interest in the further development of rural construction in the republic, noted the ministry's great successes, emphasizing that its most typical and consistent activity is the dynamic development that has taken place since its founding day. For example, the volume of contract work conducted in the present year increased 11-fold in comparison with the first year of its formation, and the output of industrial products increased 15-fold. Labor productivity in construction increased 2.6-fold, and in industry, it increased 2.9-fold.

The volume of contract work constructed in the past years is 1.75 billion rubles; 434 million rubles worth of construction industry products of its own production have been sold. The total indicators of the ministry's development indicate its high average annual growth rate, which equals 110.1 percent versus the average all-union sectorial indicator of 103.3 percent. The construction-installation work plans for the first three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan have been overfulfilled. The plan for last year and the one for the first quarter of the current year have been successfully met.

The course taken to carry out intrasystem specialization that makes it possible to reduce to the minimum the bringing in of outside subcontract organizations and to conduct specialized and installation work on its own has justified itself.

The republic Ministry of Rural Construction was the first in the system of the all-union ministry to show initiative in giving practical help in developing the agriculture of the RSFSR's nonchernozem zone, establishing and directing a constantly working construction unit consisting of 200 people at the beginning of 1975 in the city of Vologda. In the last nine years of work in Vologda Oblast, the people sent by the republic met the volume of contract work by 12.3 million rubles.

The achievements of scientific-technical progress and individual innovations are being successfully developed and introduced directly through the ministry's capabilities with the participation of the appropriate scientific organizations. Here light-weight steel structures of complex installation have been introduced for the first time in rural construction practice; this has considerably improved quality and shortened the period of time for constructing those projects and the poultry factories in Tamarisi and Kindga, wineries in Tsnorii and Mukuzani, and tea factories in Tskhaltubo, Makharadze, Ingiri, Ochamchira, and others made out of them.

Large-panel residential and social and personal services construction is being constructed on a wide scale; this also saves materials and makes it possible to considerably improve the quality of the structures. The construction of medical institutions by the prefabricated method is very cost effective.

In the 19 years of its existence, the ministry has built a total of 1.33 million square meters of residences, nursery schools and children's nurseries for 27,300 children, general education schools and vocational-technical schools for 192 and 9,400 students respectively, hospitals accomodating 2,100 beds, and out-patient clinics that can accomodate 1,250 visits. A large number of poultry factories, cattle, pig, and sheep accomodations, rabbit-breeding complexes, mineral fertilizer storehouses, elevators, mixed feed plants, tea-packing factories, and initial processing wineries have been put into operation. A sanatorium complex unique in its utilization of irregular terrain, architectural design, and construction quality was put into operation last year in Tskhaltubo. At the same time, shortcomings in the ministry's work were also mentioned at the conference at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Work discipline and management is still not at the proper level here; this has a negative effect on meeting the construction project plans of the State Committee for Agricultural Production for an agricultural industrial complex, and this in turn affects the financial state of some subdivisions. The achievements of scientific-technical progress are still not sufficiently introduced into the production and practice of industrial enterprises; this also affects the quality of work and products turned out.

The conference demanded that the ministry deal more specifically with the questions of efficient utilization of production potential, giving particular attention to improving the entire administrative mechanism, introducing progressive forms of organization and work incentives, and increasing personnel's responsibility for the final results of production, to ensure an above-plan increase in labor productivity of one percent and a 0.5-percent additional reduction in products' production cost on this basis.

The financial-economic work in the ministry's system is not at the proper level. For example, based on losses in unfinished production, the total shortfall of working capital on 1 January 1984 was 48 million rubles.

Available capabilities are still insufficiently utilized; little attention is given to developing the production of construction materials for internal needs. There is an increase in nonplanned construction, and working conditions and standards of production in construction-installation work require improvement. More attention should be given to the quality of work conducted, especially when building projects for a social-cultural purpose.

The ministry's collectives are doing much to revive mining regions and the construction there of housing and municipal and social and personal services buildings. These settlements, moreover, require better architectural design and public services and amenities, overcoming of uniformity, and provision of water supply, etc. The building of schools and preschool institutions should be improved.

Noting the high level of building in so-called prestige projects, the conference at the same time emphasized the necessity sharply to improve the quality of other structures. Residential construction deserves criticism; it does not always keep to the schedule for putting industrial projects into operation; this is fraught with serious complications in the present conditions of great progress, particularly in the area of production technology.

The conference approved joint measures of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction regarding the basic directions for technical-economic and social development of the organizations and enterprises of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction for the 1984-1990 period. To improve the administrative apparatus by the basic directions, plans call for an experiment on further reducing outlays in the maintenance of the administrative and economic-management apparatus and giving the ministry's leadership itself the right to regulate the number of associates and their salaries to create conditions for material incentive and an increase in labor productivity in the apparatus.

Other specific measures to improve the utilization of available capabilities and the growth potential of construction production, the social development of the collective, and the improvement in the quality of construction-installation work have also been planned in the basic directions for the development of the ministry.

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SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF USSR ACADEMY OF ARTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "Helping Talent Grow. Discussion of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze With Members of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Arts"]

[Text] The process of enriching art with life and that of artistic creativity's influence on the formation of the new man were examined in the discussion of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, with members of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Arts. Prominent figures of Soviet fine arts are in Tbilisi in connection with an expanded meeting here of the Presidium of the USSR Order of Lenin Academy of Arts and its Scientific-Methodical Council of Artistic Education devoted to a discussion of the 21st All-Union Exhibition of Student Graduation Projects of the USSR Art VUZes. It is natural, therefore, that the questions of the formation of the young creative generation, its professional training and ideological-moral education were touched on in the discussion.

Speaking of how artistic education is organized in the country, B.S. Ugarov, president, USSR Academy of Arts, emphasized the responsibility that creative VUZes have to form an artist whose talent and skill are called upon to serve the building of communism. The idea of school itself presupposes its strictness; it is obliged not just to teach but also to convince. Artistic youths' broad knowledge of the question of art, solid professional training, and education must be supported and strengthened by an accurate and clear vision of the artist's great civic mission and the social tasks facing him. It is very important in this matter to teach young people to repay the state and society a hundredfold for the effort spent for their training.

The president of the USSR Academy of Arts noted that in giving varied help to the young artistic generation, masters strive to inculcate in it a clear understanding that there is no age in art: The youth of an artist is determined only by the extent of his talent and his high artistic daring closely connected with the life of the people and the country.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that cultural growth in the Georgian SSR, the development of contemporary art, and the varied search and discoveries of its masters are inseparable from the struggle of communists and all workers in the republic for social and economic progress. The stable, dynamic development of the national economy creates favorable preconditions for progress in the area of artistic creativity in Georgia. The best ideological assurance of the development plans may be guaranteed by actualizing all the creative beginnings of a personality, which literature and art actively serve. That is why so much attention is given to it in the republic and why the masters of art of all generations are called upon by the Georgian party organization to be in the first ranks of its helpers. A system of state and public support of young talent which takes into account the specific character and problems of each type of creative work has been developed and is operating effectively in the republic.

Outlining the general trends of the contemporary artistic process in the republic, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the positive progress in Georgian economy has led to the establishment of regional centers for aesthetic education, which significantly broaden workers' moral and cultural horizons.

The arrival of prominent figures of Soviet fine arts in Tbilisi and the conducting in our republic of the out-of-town meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Arts is a great event which will undoubtedly give new incentives to the creative process and serve to improve young people's artistic education.

The guests shared their impressions of their stay in Tbilisi and expressed their admiration of the experience accumulated here in the aesthetic education of children and young people. They thanked the republic leaders for the cordial reception and exemplary organization of the meeting.

The following participated in the discussion: Comrades G.N. Yenukidze and O. Ye. Cherkeziya; N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, chief, Department of Culture, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; V.A. Rodidnov, responsible official, CPSU Central Committee; and leaders of the Ministry of Culture and the Georgian SSR Union of Artists.

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VAYNO ADDRESS TO SECRETARIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 25 Mar 84 pp 1-3

[Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia K. J. Vayno: "On Increasing the Role of the Primary Party Organizations in Developing the Public and Production Activeness of the Workers, in Strengthening Discipline, and in Improving Their Style of Work"]

[Text] Today is a special day for us. For the first time in many years we have all gathered together. Two thousand and eight hundred secretaries of primary party organizations, and the secretaries of most of our shop organizations--in all more than 4,000 people, party workers of the first and decisive link, our fighting aktiv.

On this day we would like to say a special welcome to those who have given many years of their lives to party work, who, feeling themselves to be emissaries of the party and not sparing their lives, led our soldiers into attacks during the years of the Great Patriotic War, who led party organizations during the very grim years of the post-war devastation, and who worked untiringly, knowing how to combine the most lofty dream with the most sober and practical work.

They include A. Kello, a battalion party organizer in the Estonian Rifle Corps and now responsible secretary of the republic Committee for the Defense of Peace. E. Sygel', a battalion party organizer during the Patriotic War and now director of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR. Kh. Il'ves, formerly the party organizer of the Aniya Volost' in Khar'yumaaskiy Uyezd, a Hero of Socialist Labor, and now chairman of the Estonian republic committee of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union.

Along with them, veterans of our party, we might name some leaders of our party organizations who are well known in the republic, people who are deeply devoted to their work and whose valorous labor has been noted with many state awards. They include L. Vinkel', secretary of the party organization of the Aravete kolkhoz and a Hero of Socialist Labor; A. Yushkina, a leader of the communists at the Valga Refrigerator Depot and also an Hero of Socialist Labor; A. Kondoya, the secretary of the party committee at the Vinniskiy support and demonstration sovkhoz-tehnikum and the winner of an Order of

Lenin and an Order of the Friendship of Peoples and of the Red Star and many other medals; Kh. Ul'vik, the secretary of the party committee of the Norma Association and the winner of the Order of the Friendship of Peoples and of the "Insignia of Honor"; Kh. Paluoya, the secretary of the party organization of the Karski kolkhoz and the winner of the Order of the Red Labor Banner; V. Sen'kiv, the leader of the communists at the Estonaslanets Production Association which is celebrated not only in our republic, but beyond its borders; and E. Prits, the secretary of the party organization of the Kalev Factory who has been awarded two Orders of the "Insignia of Honor." I could cite other names of remarkable party leaders whose work and whose deeds show that they know how to unify and lead communists. We have had develop in our republic good cadre's of party organization secretaries who have skillfully organized their difficult work.

There are also quite "young" secretaries here whose path as leaders of party collectives is only just beginning. But communists have entrusted them with the leadership of their organizations and, this means, that they believe that they will fulfill this duty.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia Comrade K. Vayno ardently and sincerely welcomed all of those present.

I

Our meeting today is an important event in the life of the republic party organization, he continued. We had been thinking for a long time about the necessity of carrying out such a major event. And now is probably the most appropriate time for it. The December (1983), and February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee which were important stages for our party and country have passed, and important political campaigns--the reports and elections campaigns in the party organizations and the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet--have been concluded. Finally, we are entering the concluding phase of the 11th Five-Year Plan in which the fate of our plans and of the tasks which were set by the 26th Party Congress are being decided.

And these tasks are not simple and are large-scale. And their realization depends to an enormous extent upon the work of the primary party organizations, upon their authority and fighting efficiency, and upon their ability to inspire people, awaken their initiative and creativity, and direct their efforts toward the fulfillment of plans and commitments.

Substantial and many-sided practical work experience has been built up in the localities and in many party organizations. And our meeting today is a splendid opportunity to communicate this experience to one another, interpret it, generalize everything that is most valuable and most important in it, and think together about how best to make use of it. On the other hand, it is very important and necessary for us to make a careful analysis of the reasons for our shortcomings, to select measures to overcome them, and, on the whole, to elevate the work of the primary party elements to a higher and qualitatively new level.

"We need to know not only how to set correct goals, but also how to stubbornly see to it that they are reached, overcoming any difficulties which stand in the way," the General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said. "We have to realistically evaluate what has been achieved, without exaggerating it, but also without diminishing it. Only this kind of approach protects one against errors in politics and against the temptation of taking the desired for the real, and makes it possible to clearly see, as Lenin said, 'what exactly we have done and what we have left undone.'"

It is from this vantage point that I would like to examine our work both in the economic field and in our educational work.

As is known, this year we had two plenums of the Central Committee of our republic's Communist Party at which we carefully analyzed the results of last year and the beginning of this year, 1984. The work of the plenum was treated in detail in the press. Nevertheless, since this is the first time that we have gathered in such a large company there is a need to talk about the role of the primary party organizations and the fulfillment of their decisions.

I shall begin with the fact that the last economic year was on the whole a favorable one for us. In industry the level stipulated by the 5-year plan was reached for the production of most of the most important types of output. Last year the largest increase in production was obtained--3.6 percent; this is an entire percentage point higher than the planned increase. Moreover, this entire increase was achieved on the basis of raising labor productivity, and even with a certain decrease in the number of workers. Agriculture also developed successfully. Transportation began to operate in a more stable way. The plan for the commissioning of housing, kindergartens and nurseries, and hospitals and polyclinics was fulfilled.

In general, we began this year not badly. The plan for the first two months for the sale of industrial output has been overfulfilled. The wintering of livestock is, on the whole, taking place in an organized manner. The production of meat and milk is higher than it was last year.

This was achieved to a large extent owing to the fact that we have communists who know how to lead people at the most responsible sectors of production and of the struggle for the plan. Behind all of these good results there is, of course, the stubborn work of our party organizations.

But you and I would not be communists if, in evaluating our work, we only admired our successes and spoke only about them. In any work, and in party work especially, the chief thing is not to fall into the swamp of complacency, not to be satisfied with what has been achieved, even if it is good results, but to critically evaluate these results, to always be seeking, and to constantly go forward.

Especially since we still have a great many shortcomings. And it is on them, on our unaccomplished tasks, that we always need to concentrate all of our attention.

At every one of our enterprises and at every farm there are considerable reserves and large possibilities for a further increase in production efficiency, and for quantitative and, most importantly, for qualitative growth. But insufficient use is still being made of these reserves. But it is precisely to the primary party organizations that all of these reserves are visible from within if one may so express it. To put them fully into action--this is the most important task of the primary party organizations. To date, as K. U. Chernenko noted in his speech at a pre-election meeting of voters in Moscow, we have succeeded in achieving an improvement of economic indicators basically through using those reserves which were, as they say, at hand. But now we have to go further.

II

Is there in the wide list of problems which we have to solve a key link which, by seizing it, we shall be able to turn things sharply toward the better? There is. It is an energetic and consistent strengthening of discipline, organization, and order.

Recently quite a lot has been accomplished in this direction in our republic. People are noticing with satisfaction that truants and slovenly workers have, as they say, put their tails between their legs and that a rebirth is occurring of the long wished for strict and respectful attitude toward working time and toward the work minute, that respect which is an inseparable part of respect for labor in general. There has been a marked decrease in idle time in our industry, and the number of truancies has decreased. And that is good. But here are several examples of a different kind. Last year at the Valga Cereal Products Combine there was more than 1.5 days of truancies per worker. The number of violations of labor discipline did not decrease, but even, on the contrary, increased at the Vyrupribor, Prompribor, and the Estrybpron Associations, at the Vil'yandiskiy Timber Combine, and at certain other enterprises. One asks, who, if not the primary party organizations, should be the first to organize a most resolute and uncompromising struggle against losses of working time and against instances of truancy, and against those who indulge violators of discipline?

As bitter as it is to speak about this, it has to be acknowledged that after achieving their first successes, some of our party organizations began quietly to put a brake on this work. But the meaning and the spirit of the party's demands regarding a strengthening of discipline contradicts any kind of temporary campaign or temporary approach. This work is for all party organizations permanent work. And, comrades, a serious attitude has to be taken toward this.

Wider and greater use has to be made in the work to strengthen discipline and order of workers' meetings, people's control posts and groups, councils of

brigade leaders, comradely courts, commissions and councils for the prevention of violations, and of all of those forms which have been created and which exist at our enterprises and farms, but sometimes show insufficient activeness in their operations.

Losses of working time, a lack of organization, and confusion--all of this is a direct decrease in labor productivity. But we all have the task of achieving an above-plan increase in labor productivity of one percent, and a decrease in output costs of one-half percent.

This is not an easy task. Its accomplishment is not on the surface. But it is quite attainable if a careful analysis is made of the entire course of work at an enterprise and on a farm and if the "bottlenecks" where there are losses are found.

The results of January and February show that not everything is all right with us regarding the fulfillment of our labor productivity plans. On the whole, the republic's industry exceeded the planned labor productivity assignment by 1.2 percent. But this figure could have been larger and we could have achieved more if all of our enterprises had been able to achieve the above-plan one percent. But we had almost 100 enterprises which did not fulfill this assignment and, moreover, 14 enterprises did not fulfill their plans for an increase in labor productivity at all. Nor is all well with the fulfillment of the commitments to reduce costs.

We have to see to it that everyone clearly understands: the successful fulfillment of the party's most important assignment to increase labor productivity and decrease the cost of output has to be ensured by every brigade, farm, shop, and by every workers' collective. Party organizations have to have a clear vision of everything that hinders the achievement of this goal and that holds back the productive labor, initiative, and creative thought of workers and engineering and technical workers. Our party committees and party buros have to have a clear idea of how, on what basis, and with the help of which organizational, production, educational, and other measures will the fulfillment of these commitments be ensured, possible failures held off, and people more actively directed toward the search for and use of ever new production reserves. It is the successful fulfillment of this responsible assignment that will be the basic criterion in evaluating every party organization and its ability to organize its work.

The party and the CPSU Central Committee regard it to be a matter of paramount importance not only to fulfill, but to overfulfill the assignments which have been established for 1984, and to overcome the lagging behind the 5-year plan assignments which has occurred in certain enterprises and farms and at transportation and construction organizations.

Deeply thought out and energetic measures in this direction are a necessity in every party organization and in every labor collective.

Practice shows that in those places where such measures are taken, where people act energetically and know how to concentrate the efforts of a collective on unsolved problems important results are achieved.

Take, for example, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine whose party organization, working jointly with the administration, knew how to orient people in such a way that while working under the most difficult conditions of a reconstruction, the collective achieved high results and became a victor in the All-Union socialist competition and on the basis of last year's results has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol.

I would like to say a few words about deliveries discipline. This is a very important issue, and far from everything is going well here with us. Last year 30 of the republic's enterprises did not fulfill their contract commitments. The value of the delivery shortfalls was substantial--almost 32 million rubles.

In our republic a finger is pointed at the poor work of related enterprises, and at the failure to receive various kinds of necessary materials in time. It is true, there are quite a few gaps here--in planning, in the organization of material and technical supply, and in the work of cooperating enterprises. But in criticizing others it would be useful to look at oneself and at one's own work. For these 30 enterprises which did not fulfill their commitments, in their turn, placed others in a most difficult position. Today, thanks to the cooperation and specialization which has developed, many plants and factories depend upon one another to such a degree that not a single one can meet its production program if there suddenly arises a breakdown in the mechanism of economic relations. The negligence and inefficiency of some spells losses for others. This must always be remembered.

One of the party organization's most important concerns is the struggle for economizing, for an efficient and careful expenditure of material resources. Here a great deal can and still needs to be done, especially in economizing ferrous metals, cement, timber materials, gasoline, and other materials.

We have to bring the most stringent order to this matter. The struggle for economizing is a very concrete organizational job. It manifests itself in the extensive introduction of cost accounting on all levels, in the organization of a strict inventorying of resources, in increasing the significance of personal economizing accounts, and in correctly organized moral and material stimulation.

I would like to especially emphasize today that it is precisely in the accomplishment of such real and concrete deeds that we see the practical tasks of our party organizations. After all, everything that we say about party organizations--the necessity for increasing their activeness and readiness and for improving the forms and methods of their work--is not a goal in itself. These are means and real ways of accomplishing the economic tasks which face us.

III

The work to further disseminate and institute brigade contracting should occupy a very important place in the work of party organizations. It is in the brigade that discipline and organization is strengthened, and that that high feeling of responsibility about which we talk so much is formed. The brigade is today becoming not only a school of vocational craftsmanship, which in itself is very important, but also a most important and very effective instrument of the social and moral education of the individual.

Quite a bit has been accomplished in our republic to develop and spread this progressive form of the organization of labor. Today around 55 percent of our workers are united in brigades. There are more than 18,000 brigades in operation. These, on the whole, are not bad indicators.

But does this mean that all of our problems are already solved? No it does not.

Take, for example, the coefficient of labor participation. In our republic 3,300 brigades are working with it. But practice shows that far from all of them have gotten to the essence of this indicator and in this way the meaning of this new form is lost.

We still have enterprises at which a distrustful attitude is taken toward the brigade form of labor, and at which people do not know how to or do not wish to appreciate and understand the possibilities contained in it. This is occurring at those places where the brigades are organized hurriedly and thoughtlessly, and where the appropriate conditions are not created for them.

We cannot wait until this progressive form automatically reveals its possibilities. In order for the return for brigades to be as full as possible careful work is necessary at every enterprise. And party and trade union organizations have to play a large role here.

It is very important to have a more active dissemination of the brigade approach in agriculture. The practice of many of the country's collectives (and in our republic also) which work on the basis of collective contracting convincingly demonstrates that under the same conditions as others it returns 20-30 percent more final output. So that the efforts to organize such brigades are reimbursed one-hundredfold. With collective contracting the rural worker has a direct interest in the final results of his work, and he is totally responsible for it.

Strenuous days are beginning for our rural communists. On the threshold of the spring sowing it is necessary to make a thorough analysis of our possibilities for increasing yields, and to take account of reserves which make it possible to conduct the field work at optimal times and with high quality. The accomplishment of the important task which found a clear reflection at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to consolidate the positive changes in the development of our agro-industrial complex and make a new

step forward in the realization of the Food Program—depends to a large extent upon this.

The success of any work is forged by people, by their skill and organization. For this reason our party organizations have to bring the tasks of the day to every worker. The practice of creating temporary party groups for the spring sowing period has to be continued and developed, and backing has to strengthen links and brigades, who have to lay the basis for the new harvest with communist specialists.

The December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee posed the task of improving the production of consumer goods sharply.

Here, at our meeting, there is a large detachment of party organization secretaries of enterprises which produce consumer goods. What should they bear in mind first and foremost?

The consumer market has become a different one than, say, 10 or 15 years ago. That which in the past did not become overstock on store shelves no longer satisfies people. Buyers today need not simply goods—we have a lot of them,—but products which respond to the spirit of the time and to the increased demands and needs of our people. That is, today it is a matter not so much of the quantity as of the quality and novelty of products.

This year the republic's labor collectives have adopted socialist commitments to produce 53 million rubles worth of above-plan goods for the people. It is a good promise, and it has to be fulfilled. But the goods have to be not simply any goods, but just those which are in demand with the population and which are needed by the people. This is the only way the question can be put today.

Meanwhile,—and this is witnessed by the data of the State Committee for Standards and the State Inspectorate for Trade and Quality—obsolete output which is not in demand continues to be produced. How does this low quality sometimes come about? Some workers have not given careful thought to the development of goods models and assortments, others have not delivered the raw materials and materials of the necessary quality, and still others have produced products in violation of the technological requirements. And all of these imperfections combined together in the final analysis have had an effect upon quality. As you see, everything is again based on a conscientious and responsible attitude toward work by everyone at his job.

An improvement of the quality of goods and a fuller satisfaction of the population's demand is a common concern both for industry and for trade. Their joint work can create good results.

There has to be a wider development of collaboration between industrial enterprises, trade, and transportation, and a search for new and more effective forms of competition. It would be useful to make use of the experience which has been accumulated in the country. For example, to borrow from our

Belorussian friends the practice of concluding cooperation contracts between industry and trade on joint work to study the population's demands, or from the workers of Chelyabinsk Oblast--the experience of organizing distinguished quality comprehensive brigades. Our Leningrad neighbors have the following interesting form of work: joint meetings of the party buros of trade and industrial enterprises.

In a word, we have to think and constantly seek.

It is very important that every useful initiative which is born in a primary party organization, amongst communists, especially one connected with improving the organization of work, receives support. The February Plenum of the Central Committee of our party once again has reminded us all of how important it is to support the people's initiative in time. This is our great and irreplaceable reserve.

IV

Given our ever larger tasks, efficiently organized party control is of great importance.

Practice shows that some of our party organizations are still insufficiently skillful, energetic and assertive in monitoring the activities of administration to fulfill planning assignments and improve final work results. A sense of party principle and of exactingness is still lacking in some organizations. In some places attempts are still made not to take notice of the errors and blunders of the economic leadership; the party organizations do not want to spoil relations with it and they do not argue and do not correct it.

Probably this kind of complaisance is convenient for some economic executives. But is it always useful for work? Of course, we are not saying that you must always get into a conflict with economic leaders; but it is necessary to remember exactingness, party principle, and the responsibility of a party organization. It is essential to intervene with tact, skill, and a knowledge of the situation. And this will be at the same time monitoring and helping the leadership.

At first glance it might appear that it is not easy for the administration of the Kekhtnaskiy support and demonstration sovkhoz-tehnikum to work with the Party Organization Secretary A. Oyasalu. This really is a principled party leader who always knows, under any, even the most difficult situations, how to define the correct party position, and to argue, if it is necessary, with the director, to tell him the opinion of communists. But this is useful, and the leadership understands it. The same confident behavior, based on positions of genuine party principle, is demonstrated by the secretary of the party committee of the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura Combine Ye. Filatova, by Ya. Tazane, the secretary of the party organization of the Vyandra sovkhoz, and by many other secretaries who are authoritative and experienced people. In

those places the influence of the party organization on the collective is felt very clearly.

During the last three years it became necessary to dismiss the directors of such enterprises as the 'Eesti Kaabel' Plant, and the Tartu House Building Combine. They did not prove themselves as economic leaders and did not cope with their work. But let us look truth in the eyes: a certain share of the blame for this also lies with the party organizations. They did not correct them and tell them what to do in time. And it is very bad when economic leaders have to be punished for various kinds of abuses. Thus, for example, the former director of the Kokhtla-Yarevskiy House of Trade V. Daviden'ko was excluded from the party and turned over for trial for abuses of her official position, for large-scale upward exaggerations in reporting, and for the theft of state funds. She also involved her subordinates, including communists, in her criminal actions. And where, one asks, was the party buro? Why was its secretary silent?

Incidentally, an analysis of many of the personal cases which have been examined in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and in the gorkoms and raykoms of the party show that frequently they come up not on the initiative of a party organization which has uncovered a violation, but on the basis of the signals of ordinary workers, frequently non-party people, or of the materials of control organizations--and who, if not the party secretary, is supposed to catch a person who has overstepped the mark in time, point out his mistakes to him while things have not yet gone too far?

This kind of timidity, when what is required is elementary exactingness, does not do honor to the party organization. Communists do not have the right to stay aloof and to reconcile themselves with those who loudly speak about principle from the rostrum, but in life behave quite the opposite, people who make use of their official positions for personal ends, and those who show a lack of modesty and concert.

And especially large demands are made upon the secretary of the party organization himself. He is always on view. People emulate him, seek his advice, and judge the authority of communists in the collective by him. It is natural that every secretary has to be first and foremost himself an example of high responsibility, party-spirit, of a creative approach to work, and of spiritual cleanliness and self-discipline.

V

Today, among us, there are secretaries of small party organizations. The work of such organizations, and the range of their duties and problems are limited by the framework of a small collective. Nevertheless, their work is very important. Small party organizations are in operation at such very important sectors of the economy as industry, construction, transportation, and communications. But, above all, these are the party organizations of schools, hospitals, polyclinics, cultural and entertainment institutions, and of trade and public catering enterprises. That is, they operate in those collectives which by virtue of their specific nature and the character of

their work come into contact with people more frequently and more than others. Here any omission, any mistake directly affects the interests of the workers and the population and has an effect on the mood of a large number of people, and influences their ability to work. At the same time, it is precisely in such collectives that immature opinions are most frequently to be found and in which all kinds of rumors and wrong information are spread which cannot but, of course, be reflected in the micro-climate of the collective.

The opinion is current that in collectives in which there is a small number of communists there are not enough forces for the solution of many problems. But this is an incorrect position. Small by no means signifies weak. Practice convincingly confirms the fact that in those places where party organizations, despite their small size, operate actively and militantly, where the activities of the administration are regularly monitored, and where communists boldly take up the solution of important problems, collectives work stably, without disruptions, and successfully fulfill their plans and socialist commitments. As a rule, the micro-climate there also turns out to be a good one which disposes people toward fruitful work.

I would like to talk especially about the party organizations of schools. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance and necessity of their work. For the youth, and the education of the younger generation, its preparation for life and work is a subject, as is known, which is of especial concern to the party. The decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the preparation of the general educational and vocational school reform, the enlistment of the entire Soviet people in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's plan were a testimony to this concern. It is completely clear: the efforts of society and of every party organization have to be directed at seeing to it that the youth becomes as quickly as possible a direct participant in our common struggle to increase production efficiency, that it has a correct understanding of the character of the social and economic processes which are taking place in the world, and that it knows how to find its place in the very acute class conflict upon whose outcome the fate of humanity depends. The CPSU Central Committee defined the task which faces us as follows: "For every labor collective, and for every leader of an enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, ministry and department, and public organization, and for all parents schooling has to become their own vital concern."

Let us look at school problems from the point of view, for example, of today's village. We shall see that along with medical institutions, houses of culture, and trade and domestic services enterprises, the school and the kindergarten are the most important factors in the social development of the contemporary village. A good school is a weighty argument when parents select their place of residence and work. Since of no less importance than, for example, the amount of one's earnings or the size of one's living space is a person's attachment to the land, and to his own home and school where he himself studied and where his children now are studying. If that school does not exist there is one less attractive force and a person will think about

whether he should not move to another place. In those places where a maximum effort is made to bring the school and the kindergarten as close as possible to the villagers' place of residence correct action is being taken. In this respect, a good example can be found in the kolkhozes imeni the 9th of May of Paydeskiy Rayon, Valtu of Raplaskiy Rayon, and Layuze of Ygevaskiy Rayon where, after building good and modern school buildings, they not only prevented the outflow of population from the village, but also, in this way, promoted the development of their farms. Work in this direction has to be persistently continued.

The school today is awaiting the direct help of labor collectives in the education of the youth, its inclusion in the labor and public life of its base enterprise or farm, and increased attention to the family and the influencing of parents in the sense that they should feel their responsibility to society for how their children grow up.

It would be correct if the party organizations of schools and of their base enterprises and farms would periodically hold joint party meetings or a sitting of the party buros at which common problems would be examined, and economic leaders would be more extensively enlisted to participate in the education of the youth. It would not be a bad thing to hold meetings with the agenda of "The Communist and His Family" in the party organizations of enterprises, farms, and institutions. In all of these matters party organizations have to show more initiative, activeness, and persistence.

Despite the great importance of the problems about which we have spoken today, an acceleration of scientific and technological process is the most important and essential one now. And this is natural. One of our fundamental tasks, Comrade K. U. Chernenko observed, is to ensure a rapid and continuous renewal of all of the branches of the economy on the basis of today's scientific and technical achievements without which social progress is simply inconceivable.

On this basis, party organizations have to be bolder and more persistent in posing the issues of the introduction into production of new technologies, and have to see to it that equipment is renewed and that the effectiveness of the work of our large army of engineering and technical workers is increased.

There has to be a comprehensive development and strengthening of science's ties to production and to practice, and the contacts between party organizations of scientific research, and designing institutions and enterprises have to be made closer.

VI

A large responsibility is on the shoulder of communists who work today in our creative unions and cultural institutions. They are the fighting vanguard of our artistic intelligentsia. The work of the party organizations of our creative unions is actively participated in by our famous People's Writers of

the Republic Debora Vaarandi, Paul' Kuusberg, and Aadu Khint, by the People's Artists of the USSR Kaarel Ird, Margarita Voytes, Eugen Kapp, Tivu Randviyr, and Khendrik Krumm, by the chairmen of the boards of the creative unions of the republic Vladimir Beekman, Kal'ye Kiysk, Il'mar Torn, Yaan Ryaets, and many other masters of the arts who are known, loved, and respected both in our republic and beyond its borders. These are people with remarkable talents and an active civic position. With their creative work they are serving the party and giving a lot of effort to reveal seriously and graphically the deep processes which are occurring today in our society. This is very important work which is necessary for us. And in educating the new creative forces, our young artistic talents, the primary party organizations of the creative unions have to see to it that they are in their actions and in their creative work just as consistent and purposeful as their older comrades, and that they become genuine party fighters on that front line of fire and in the battle for the minds and souls of people which is called the ideological front.

This is especially important today with the sharp exacerbation of the ideological struggle on the world arena. Recently it has taken on the character of a real psychological war. We cannot but consider the violent anti-Soviet course of American imperialism.

The imperialist propaganda machine is working at full capacity. The ideologists of anti-communism are arming themselves with any false fabrications, and are resorting to any distortion of the facts in order to defame us and falsify the practical work of our party and of its domestic and foreign policies. This offensive by our ideological opponent, and this density of fire which is aimed at our country can be especially felt on our country's western borders, in the Baltic republics, in our republic. We cannot but take account of this. And our primary party organizations, in no matter what branch or sphere of production they are working have to take account of this in their work. It must always be remembered that the chief task of any party organization is the education of people. For in accomplishing its many-sided tasks--be it in the sphere of the economy or in a cultural field--the party always acts through people. And for this reason the issues of education must occupy a large place in the life of every party organization. No time or effort should be stinted here. There has to be a sharp reaction to any instances of the manifestation of the influence of hostile ideology, and an active struggle against consumerist feelings and parasitism and against those who spread false rumors thereby poisoning the hearts and minds of people. Communists cannot remain indifferent to immature conversations and views which sometimes take place under the influence of bourgeois ideology which seeps through to us. Here the position of the party organization and of communists has to be a principled one.

Some people think that counter-propaganda work is only for the Central Committee of the party, for the gorkoms and raykoms, and for republic-level organizations. This is incorrect. This is a matter for every party organization.

VII

Not too long ago the reports and election campaign was concluded in our party organizations. This was a large and very responsible campaign which was held on such a large scale for the first time after the 26th Party Congress. In summarizing its results, we are able to say that it took place in an atmosphere of great activeness.

More than 26,000 critical comments and proposals were made at the meetings of party groups and shop and primary party organizations. Two-thirds of them concerned an improvement of economic work and around 5,000 concerned ideological and political educational work. We see this as a positive phenomenon which reflects a growing level of activeness in the republic party organization. It is very good that the discussion of the reports took place in a spirit of deep interest.

It is now important not to leave a single one of the issues which were raised without examining it. It would be correct, without postponing things, to discuss at the very next meetings the decree of the CPSU Central Committee upon the results of the reports and elections and the course of the fulfillment of the decisions of the report and elections meetings. Work with criticisms has to be constantly conducted in the primary party organizations. It has to be made a rule that local party committees and party buros sensitively listen to the opinions of communists, and react with practical and principled actions to criticism of them and of economic and trade union agencies. For that inertia about which we sometimes speak and complain, that lessening of activeness by communists begins precisely in those collectives where they stop reckoning with the opinion of people, do not value their ideas, and promise and then do not respond to their wishes and suggestions. But only to listen to wishes and suggestions is not enough. It is very important that every communist be told exactly what is being done or will be done about his suggestion. And if sometimes it is impossible to do anything, then this must without fail be said. Only in this way can the conditions be created for a further showing of initiative.

You have all shown attention to the great importance that is now being given to reorganization, to an improvement of work style, and to the ability to work in a new way. But what does this mean--reorganization in our party work? After all, in the past also people worked a lot, did not stint in their efforts, did not spare themselves. But today it is no longer possible to work as in the past. Another and more up-to-date approach is required.

It is necessary to have a clearer demarcation of the functions of party committees and of the tasks of state and economic agencies, and to eliminate duplication in their work. Comrade K. U. Chernenko spoke about this at the February (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Some people think that this relates only to the raykoms and gorkoms and to the ministries and departments. This is of direct concern to the primary party organizations also.

Look at how often the decisions of the party buros and party meetings are marked by the words that the chief of a shop or, for example, the head of a farm or of a supply division is bound to do such and such or such and such.... And some kind of specific production or supply issue of the moment is named. Of course, there is a great temptation here--the instructions were specific and, it would seem, that the issue has been decided. And why, one asks, was this not done at the right time by the administration, by those whose positions require that they decide such issues? Maybe this is what has to be looked into? And strict demands have to be set that it never happen again. For the party organization to work with the economy means, above all, to work with the people who are running the economy. This has to be the guiding line.

The aktiv has to be more heavily relied upon. We have 2,787 primary party organizations and this means 2,787 secretaries; of them more than 2,500 are secretaries who have not been freed from their basic jobs, and more than 2,500 are secretaries of shop organizations. These are people who carry a full basic work load. And then they have to do party work also. It is not that easy as it is, and the tasks are becoming more difficult and will continue to become more difficult in the future. This is inevitable, this is what the passing of time means. Will these party secretaries be able to successfully cope with their work if they do not have an aktiv on which they are able to rely, if they do not involve communists more extensively in their work and give them a fuller work load of commissions. Probably not.

I have in view here not only communists, but also the broad public aktiv. And this issue is directly connected with a more active development of democratic principles right at work, in labor collectives. In our republic there have been created at many enterprises permanent production conferences, comradely courts, and public personnel divisions, and there is every possibility of actively involving practically every worker and engineer and employee in party work and in the management of our common affairs. Through these forms many issues can and need to be decided. But we make little use of these possibilities. To be frank, at many enterprises they have in general been forgotten. They say there is no yield from it. But why? Because they are not worked upon. The general meetings of workers and the permanent production conferences are not prepared in advance and thoughtfully, and are frequently held in a formal and superficial manner, sometimes only for the check off in the report. What kind of yield can there be from them? We have to correct this matter.

Greater use has to be made of the opportunities in the socialist competition. We know how much it can yield for the development of initiative and for an improvement of work. But it has to be said outright that there is still a good deal of formalism and of bureaucratism in this work. A chief thing is lacking--concreteness and publicity--that which makes competition genuinely effective.

Practice shows that the results of competition are summed up most frequently only as percentages, in figures. And this is done frequently in a narrow

field without the necessary analysis and without especial exactingness. Workers sometimes do not know which of them has been found to be the winner and why. Probably this is why commitments are frequently written in a formal manner, only for the sake of appearance. And, moreover, throughout the year, right up to the summing up of results, little interest is taken in them. What is there to say here about the tempering of labor rivalry, about the development of initiative, about seeking.

But things could and must be different. In the Yukhiselu Printing Establishment, for example, every day photographs of the workers who have done best during that day are posted. Look who is in front today, emulate their results!

Of course, not every place has the possibility of posting photographs every day. But it is possible to write, for example, a person's name, to hang out a poster, to say "thank you"! Only this requires that every day results be summarized, and that it always be known who has achieved the best results and who is behind, who has to be praised and who can be prompted and criticized. And this is where persistence is lacking. And this is that very concreteness in work, that efficiency which is so frequently in short supply with us.

To what else must attention be called? On a real return from measures which are carried out. It is this which characterizes genuine efficiency, and a correct party style of work. While using time-tested forms and methods of work, it is at the same time necessary to more resolutely free us from a paper style of leadership, to show genuine concern about the effectiveness of our decisions, to strengthen the monitoring and verification of performance, and to increase the responsibility of people for their work. A resolute fight has to be made against any kind of phoniness and formalism in party work. And, of course, there has to be a thorough development of the initiative of communists about which we have already spoken today. Such are the demands of today, such are the indispensable conditions for the fruitfulness of party work.

Party committees and party buros have to correctly plan their work, carefully select and prepare questions for discussion at party meetings and at their sittings, and make sure that there is an active participation by communists in their discussion. It is necessary to know how to distinguish the most important problems among those which face the collective, to concentrate especial attention upon them, and to find effective methods of accomplishing tasks.

Constant concern has to be shown for increasing the role of party meetings, and for seeing to it that they take place in a creative way with a good share of criticism and self-criticism, that the decisions which are made at meetings be concrete and contain practical recommendations, and that it be clearly indicated in them how work has to be organized and who is responsible for what.

The party meeting is, in essence, a mirror of the work of the party organization, it reflects its ability to act. All individual work with communists has to be made more effective, and there has to be an expansion of the practice of conversations and of reports by party members at party meetings and sittings of the party committees and party buros. It is important that all of this not be done in a formal manner.

The authority of the party organization is created by real deeds and by how these deeds are done. That is, by the style of work. And this authority has to be constantly increased among the masses and kept up to the mark. For we are the leading party.

This is a busy time in our party and country, and there are many important and serious matters ahead of us. This is compelling us to take a new look at our work and to change and improve some things in order to improve the quality of all of our work. We are confident that today's meeting will help with this and that the new demands will get to every primary organization.

We have a mature and literate party aktiv, many experienced and very prestigious leaders who possess good organizational and practical qualities, who are ideologically convinced and politically formed. And there is no doubt that the secretaries of the primary party organizations of our republic will honorably accomplish those large new tasks which the party has put before us.

2959
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REGIONAL

BAGIROV AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING ON DOMESTIC SERVICES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Apr 84 p 3

/Article: "At the CC of the Azerbaijan Comparty"/

/Text/ The course of working out a republican complex program for the development of consumer goods production and a system of services for the population during the years 1986-2000 was discussed at a conference which took place on 3 April at the CC of the Azerbaijan Comparty. Participants included directors of ministries and departments, responsible officials of the CC of the Azerbaijan Comparty, the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, trade unions, etc.

A. N. Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, presented information.

C. Ch. Kasumov and G. A. Gasanov, secretaries of the CC of the Azerbaijan Comparty, F. E. Musaev, first secretary of the Baku party gorkom, and G. B. Shcheglov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the discussions.

K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the CC of the Azerbaijan Comparty, spoke at the conference.

It was noted at the conference that the communist party consistently carries out a course for the utmost increase in the wellbeing of the Soviet people and for the ever fuller satisfaction of their needs. It is precisely with this aim that a complex program for development of consumer goods production and a system of services for the population is being worked out in the country on a long-range perspective. An organic part of it will be the program of the Azerbaijan SSR, whose working out is nearing completion.

Examining the basic project conditions of this important document, the conference participants stressed that the document must reflect concrete ways of resolving problems of ensuring goods and services for the population of the republic, as well as the further development of appropriate branches of the public economy. In this connection, attention was drawn to the necessity of not only constructing new capacities, but maximally raising the effectiveness of existing ones, as well as carrying out radical reconstruction of a group of enterprises that produce consumer goods, with the intention of increasing their output and raising

their quality. There should be a significant increase in a range of services which render public service to the population, especially in rural areas. It was indicated that it is imperative to amplify the production volumes of a number of goods and services, to have the appropriate ministries and departments take a more active part in the working out of the complex program and not to permit a narrow departmental approach to this important matter.

The conference participants spoke about unutilized resources which should be placed into the widest possible operation in order to increase the output of consumer goods and improve activity in the sphere of service to the population. In the output of consumer goods, the interested participation of all associations and enterprises is imperative, regardless of their departmental membership.

12249
CSO: 1830/410

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PLENUM VIEWS ECONOMIC ISSUES

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania"]

[Text] The 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania [LCP] was held on 15 March 1984. The plenum discussed the results of the extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization which evolve from the principles and conclusions contained in the speeches given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. U. Chernenko at that Plenum and at a meeting with the voters of the Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District in Moscow.

A report on the question that was discussed was given by CPSU Central Committee member, 1st Secretary of the LCP Central Committee, P. P. Grishkyavichus.

Participants in the discussion were 1st Secretary of the Vilnius City Party Committee, V. K. Mikuchyauskas; 1st Secretary of the Kapsukas City Party Committee V. P. Sinitkas; 1st Secretary of the Shvenchenskiy Rayon Party Committee V. K. Purvanetskayte; LiSSR Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry M. V. Boklis; 1st Secretary of the Pozhelskiy Rayon Party Committee, Kaunas, A. V. Guyga; leader of a brigade of fitters and installation workers at the Baltiya Shipyard in Klaypeda Yu. F. Tolstov; 1st Secretary of the Kel'meskiy Rayon Party Committee I. K. Leynartas; manager of a field sector of a vegetable-husbandry subdivision of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor Kolkhoz imeni S. Neris, Kaunasskiy Rayon, O. Y. Buynauskene; sector foreman at the Cable Articles Plant imeni 50-letiye VLKSM in Panevezhis, R. P. Ivanauskene; and director of the Akmyantsementas Order of the Red Banner of Labor Cement and Slate Production Association imeni 50-letiye SSSR L. V. Petravichyus.

The plenum adopted a decree dealing with the question that was discussed.

Thereupon the plenum of the LCP Central Committee completed its work.

Grishkyavichus Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[*"Abridged text": "Speech by Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus"*]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Our party and the entire Soviet nation have suffered a heavy loss. As we say farewell with profound grief to that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and indefatigable warrior for peace and communism, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the Communist Party members and all the workers in the republic, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, have manifested close solidarity around the party and a high organizational spirit. They have expressed their complete readiness to execute with still greater persistence the socioeconomic program that has been set down by the party, to take all steps to multiply the material and spiritual wealth of the country, and to reinforce its defensive might.

The Communist Party members, workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals in our republic entirely and completely approve the decisions of the extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the unanimous election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee's Plenum, which was conducted under the sign of unshakable unity and solidarity, once again demonstrated with full force the unwavering resolve of our party to continue to proceed firmly and consistently along the Leninist course -- the course of communist construction and peace.

The decisions of the February Plenum of our party's Central Committee, and the brilliant and meaningful speech given at that Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, are convincing testimony to the succession in our party's policy. And the essence of that succession, as was emphasized by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, lies primarily in not stopping, in continuing to move ahead, relying upon everything that has been achieved previously, creatively enriching it, and concentrating the collective mind and energy of Communist Party members and the entire nation on the unresolved tasks, on the key problems of the present and the future.

Our absolutely primary task today consists in fulfilling with even greater energy the decisions of the 26th party congress and the aims of the December 1983 and extraordinary February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The principles and conclusions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at the February Plenum and his statement at the meeting with the voters of Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District in the city of Moscow represent a clear and harmonious program for the further practical actions of the party and the Soviet nation on the path of resolving this very important task. It is important to build all our work in such a way that it contributes to the maximum extent to increasing the workers' political and labor participation in fulfilling all the party's plans, to developing positive tendencies in socioeconomic development, and guaranteeing their stable nature.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, during the current five-year plan our republic's workers have achieved rather good results. The growth rates increased and there was an improvement in the indicators of the effectiveness of production. These facts, in their turn, made it possible to carry out important measures to raise the national standard of living.

A worthy contribution to the implementation of the party's plans has been made by the workers in all branches of the republic's national economy. The workers in industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the 1983 plan for the sale of output and labor productivity. They fulfilled the assignment for the production of most of the most important types of output intended for technical and production purposes. The outstripping growth of production of consumer goods was assured. The amount of output sold in excess of plan was twice as much as had been noted in the socialist pledges. The entire increase in the volume of production by means of an increase in labor productivity was assured by 42 percent of the industrial enterprises. The share of the articles with higher category of quality in the overall volume of output to be certified came to 44 percent, as compared with 42 percent in 1982. The plan for lowering the production costs of output, and for profit, was overfulfilled.

The workers in agriculture completed the year with an overfulfillment of the plans for sale to the state of all types of output of animal and vegetable husbandry.

The plans for activation of fixed assets, the use of capital investments, and the carrying out of construction-and-installation operations were successfully fulfilled. The annual assignments for activation of housing, schools, medical institutions, and a number of other projects intended for production, cultural, and everyday purposes were fulfilled.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state have placed a high evaluation on the contribution made by the workers of Soviet Lithuania to the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development in 1983. The republic has been declared the winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Most of the enterprises in industry had a good start at the beginning of the current year. The volume of industrial production during January-February, as compared with the same period last year, increased by 8 percent; and labor productivity by 7.3 percent. That growth provided for 91 percent of the increase in the volume of production. Output valued at almost 35 million rubles was sold in excess of the plan.

But this in no way means that we have justifications for complacency. First of all, it is important for us to guarantee the preservation of the rate that was built up last year in the development of production and the rise in labor productivity. This is the chief requirement that was made by the December and February Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. But what is indicated by an analysis of the results of the work performed by industry during the

past two months? Whereas the increase in average daily production during January-February 1983 was 4.6 percent, during January-February of this year it was only 3.7 percent. The plan for sale of output was not fulfilled by 15 associations and enterprises, which undershipped output valued at almost 5 million rubles. They include the Vayras Bicycle-Motor Plant in Shvaulyay, the Zapremrybflot Production Association, the Liteksas Production Wool Association in Kaunas, and others.

There continues to be a large number of violators of output shipment deliveries based on contracts. There are 24 such associations and enterprises, or more than 6 percent of their total number. The pledges for shipments were not fulfilled by six collectives in light industry, and by nine with union subordination, including the Mazheykyay Petroleum Refinery, the Inkaras Rubber Articles Plant in Kaunas, the Litbytkhim Association, and others.

The reasons for these disruptions in the smooth operation and in the fulfillment of plans are various. But in many instances they lie in the low level of management, the slow use of new production capacities, and the incomplete use of the already assimilated capacities. Here are a few graphic, but, I'm sorry to say, very unpleasant examples taken from last year's practice. At the Azot Production Association in Ionava, the use of the capacities in the second phase of the production of nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium fertilizer came to 64 percent; at the Neris Association, the capacities for the production of agricultural machines, 71 percent; at the Ignalina Building Materials Combine, the capacities for the production of "keramzit" were used by only 49 percent.

The unsatisfactory use of the created production potential is also attested to by the fact that we have failed to achieve an increase in the coefficient of shift operation of the equipment. At the metal-processing enterprises during 1982 it came to 1.46 and was lower than the 1980 level.

Consequently, what comes to the foreground is the task of extending broad organizing and mass-political work to mobilize the labor collectives to achieve a complete improvement in the use of production capacities, machinery, and equipment, and the entire production potential. We must assure the complete support and dissemination of the initiative taken by the people of Moscow in changing over to an operating mode of 1½ or two shifts for the basic production equipment. It is also very important to expand the movement to encourage people to operate several machine tools, to expand the service zones, and to combine occupations. A question of special importance is the broadest introduction of the brigade forms of organizing labor and giving incentives to it, the introduction of cost accounting, and the establishment of all the other necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

The February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again directed the attention of the party, state, and economic agencies, and the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations to the importance of fulfilling the party's assignments for above-plan increase in labor productivity and lowering of the production costs of output. Many of our advanced collectives responded warmly to this party challenge immediately after the December Plenum. But the attitude taken to this matter is not a sufficiently responsible one in all the collectives. It is known that a number of collectives failed to find the opportunities and

planned an increase in labor production by less than one percent, and an additional reduction in production costs by less than half a percent. The party's city and rayon committees, and the ministries and departments, must strictly supervise this question.

The party's city and rayon committees, the ministries and departments, and the party organizations of associations and enterprises must, within the near future, sum up the results of the work performed during January-February, carry out a thorough analysis of the rate of fulfillment of the plans and the socialist pledges, and plan the proper measures to overcome the lag that has been allowed to occur. Every instance of violation of planning discipline must be given an objective, well-principled evaluation.

It is necessary to mobilize the efforts of the labor collectives for a broad search for and activation of all the internal reserves. Special attention must be devoted to the taking of additional steps to save raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources, and to reduce the expenditures of labor and eliminate the unproductive losses. Last year individual ministries and departments, and 80 associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the state assignments and socialist pledges for the economizing of material resources. As a result the country failed to obtain a saving of more than 500 tons of rolled ferrous metals, approximately 6000 cubic meters of lumber, and a considerable quantity of fuel and energy resources.

The successful implementation of the plans in the 11th Five-Year Plan require the more rapid introduction into production of progressive technology and technological schemes, and the achievements of scientific-technical progress as a whole.

Since the beginning of the current year, the republic's local industry and electrical-engineering enterprises have been operating under conditions of an economic experiment. We are expecting from the carrying out of this experiment, first of all, the stable operation of all the associations and enterprises, their complete fulfillment of their contractual pledges dealing with deliveries of output, the more efficient use of manpower and material resources, the expansion of the scope of the technical re-equipping of production, and high final results. Two months of operation under the new conditions have elapsed. The results of the production activities of the enterprises where the experiment is being conducted are, for the most part, positive. For example, the increase in the volume of production in local industry as compared with the same period last year came to 8.5 percent, and the growth rates for labor productivity came to 8 percent.

The enterprises in the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry also began the year successfully. They fulfilled the contractual obligations for shipments of output and for January-February as a whole they achieved an acceleration in the rates of growth of volumes of production and labor productivity.

Nevertheless the work indicators for the enterprises under the new conditions can and should be better. Unfortunately, the normal conditions for the activities of a number of collectives have not yet been created. The quarter of the year is coming to an end, but the allocations for materials and the

components for certain enterprises have not yet been made completely. Shortcomings in material-technical support have caused a definite strain in the fulfillment of the production plans and contractual obligations. One cannot reconcile himself to this situation. And we have the right to demand of Gosplan, Gossnab, the ministries, and the enterprise administrators the most rapid elimination of all the bottlenecks that have developed.

Local Gosplan and Gossnab, the party's city and rayon committees, and the party organizations of the associations and enterprises must intensify their supervision over the carrying out of the experiment, must systematically generalize the experience of the collectives participating in it, and strive for the resolution of the tasks aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the work of each enterprise.

The party will continue to devote special attention to increasing the production of consumer goods, and to improving their quality and variety.

During the first three years of the current five-year plan the volume of production of consumer goods in the republic increased by 14 percent, and of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household purposes, by 23 percent, with a planned increase, respectively, of 11 and 19.4 percent for the five-year assignment.

For the more complete satisfying of the public's demand for commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household purposes, better use is being made of the production potential of the industrial enterprises also in Group A. During the past year they produced these commodities with a total value of more than 93 million rubles, or 1.3 times more than in 1980.

At the same time, out of the 93 enterprises in these branches which are located on the territory of our republic, only 74 are manufacturing commodities for the people. The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan must additionally consider the opportunities for improving the use of the existing production potential of these enterprises for producing consumer goods.

There has been an improvement with regard to the shortage of many essentials of life, and an improvement in their quality. More than 30 percent of the commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use are articles with a higher category of quality.

At the same time in the production of consumer goods there still exist shortcomings and unresolved problems. Enterprises are failing to fulfill the five-year assignments for the production of cotton and woolen fabrics, knit underwear and outer knitwear, leather footwear, refrigerators, bicycles for teenagers, galvanic cells, and certain other kinds of output. One sees here not only the effect of the difficulties in material-technical support, but also the lack of the proper responsibility on the part of individual managers. Recently, for example, one has begun to notice a noticeable increase in the lag behind the five-year assignments with regard to the production of enameled steel pots and pans. This is because, at the Pirmunas Plant, of the Ministry of Local Industry, which produces those pots and pans, there is a lack of the elementary conditions for observing the technological schemes in production, much less people's working

conditions. Defective output is accumulating at the enterprise. The Ministry of Construction (Comrade B. Sheshplaukis) has not yet extended in the necessary volume the remodeling of the enterprise, and administrators in Minmestprom (Comrade G. Simenenko), in their turn, reply in a formal manner to all critical comments by referring, once again, to the remodeling. A similar situation, unfortunately, also exists at the Klaypeda Stocking Factory and certain other enterprises that produce commodities for the public. We must put an end, as quickly as possible, to this kind of attitude toward this very important matter.

The success with regard to satisfying the needs for consumer goods, as is well known, depends largely upon a study of the demand for them. It would seem that the demand is being studied, but the results of that study, practically speaking, are not used either when preparing the purchase orders for trade, or when developing the production programs for industry. And that is the beginning of the formation of a shortage for some commodities and a surplus for others.

At the present time, as everyone knows, we are working out a comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and systems for 1986-2000. It is very important for that program to include all the necessary steps for the resolution of the tasks linked with the production of commodities for the public, with a consideration of the entire spectrum of the increasing needs of the population.

The questions of satisfying the increasing needs of the population must be constantly in the field of vision of the republic's Gosplan, the party and Soviet agencies, the economic managers, and the enterprises of industry, trade, and the service sphere.

As was already mentioned, recently one has noted a considerable improvement of the situation in capital construction.

It is especially necessary to note the very great importance to the national economy that is attached to the successful completion of the construction of such fuel and energy projects as the first energy units at the Ignalina Nuclear and Vilnius TETs-3 [heat and electric power plant No. 3], and the Mazheykyay Petroleum Refinery, the activation of which was determined by decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulated the participants in the construction on the preterm activation of a new complex at the Mazheykyay Petroleum Refinery. That congratulation inspires all the construction workers who are working to carry out new labor exploits.

It is very good thing that the construction workers have not been reducing the work rates this year also. During the first two months they fulfilled construction-and-installation operations in a volume that is 3 percent greater than during the same period last year. All the basic contract organizations coped successfully with the planned assignments -- Ministry of Construction (Comrade B. Sheshplaukis), Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade A. Bagdonas), and the Litmezhkolkhozstroy Republic Association (Comrade A. Baltushis).

The first-priority task of the construction organizations continues to be the struggle for the increase in labor productivity, which, during the first

three years of the five-year plan, increased by only 6.8 percent, as compared with a planned increase of 10.2 percent

We also cannot reconcile ourselves to a situation in which, with overall good indicators in the construction of projects in a number of branches, there continues to be a considerable lag. From year to year there has been a failure to use the funds allocated for projects in occupational-technical education, science, communal management, local industry, social security, and last year they were also not completely used for a number of the food branches of industry. The construction workers, construction designers, and customers will also have to achieve a considerable improvement in the matter of building individual and cooperative housing in rural areas, children's preschool institutions, and certain projects in the agroindustrial complex.

During recent time there have been certain positive shifts in the work of transportation.

At the same time, in the use of transportation means, one still observes a large number of unfinished jobs and omissions. Justified criticism has been directed at the managers of the transportation organizations, but the responsible individuals also include the administrators in the ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises which enjoy their services. Certain of them, using all kinds of truths and untruths, attempt to get inflated financial limits for transportation means. And when it becomes a matter of the fulfillment of shipments, they casually refuse to use the services. This year the enterprises and organizations refused in this manner to use the services of motor transportation for the hauling of almost 3 million tons of planned freight shipments. This pertains primarily to enterprises in the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Communal Economy, Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management, and certain others. This is nothing else but the disorganization of the work of our national economy, and we must hold the guilty individuals to the strictest accountability.

The specific tasks in the field of agriculture are well known. The basic efforts in vegetable husbandry must be directed at increasing the fertility, the return produced from each hectare of land. It is necessary for us first of all to take decisive steps to correct the situation in grain management and potato-growing, and to continue to work persistently to build up the production of all types of fodder. For all these and other questions we have at our disposal specific and clear lines of action. For example, as for potatoes, a special decree was adopted in this question by the LCP Central Committee and LiSSR Council of Ministers, and a conference was held, at which the participants made good recommendations for improving the growing of that crop. Currently, in the outlying areas, it is necessary to set to this task with all severity, so that, within this year, we can achieve a fundamental turning point. Potatoes must be grown by all the farms, and not just on one or two hectares, but in volumes that make it possible to employ mechanization and obtain a tangible increase to the fodder reserves.

The success in the resolution of all these tasks will depend upon how we prepare for the spring sowing and all the operations in the growing and harvesting of the crops. The preparation for the spring is going, on the whole, rather well. But there still are shortcomings. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ignalinskiy,

Ukmergskiy, Shilutskiy, and Zarasayskiy Rayon, the quantity of first-grade seeds for grain crops is 4-9 percent less than last year. On certain farms, the first-grade seeds do not constitute even half of the total seed fund. It is necessary to intensify the supervision over the state of seed potatoes.

When speaking about seeds, one cannot fail today to speak also about the carryover fund for winter-crop seeds, which fund guarantees the prompt carrying out of the sowing and the obtaining of good shoots from those crops. Knowing this, the administrators and specialists on certain farms still allow the feeding of the livestock with grain that has been left over for winter-crop seeds. Instances such as this occur on a number of farms in Moletskiy and Ionavskiy Rayons. There is a very small quantity of seeds in the carryover fund in Alitusskiy, Utenskiy, and Shvenchenskiy Rayons.

Nor is everything going smoothly with the preparation of the technology for the springtime field operations, especially the energy-saturated tractors. They are being repaired unsatisfactorily on the farms in Kretingskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Shvenchenskiy, and Tauragskiy Rayons. As in previous years, there is a large number of shortcomings in this matter at enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and especially the Utena and Garlyava repair plants. Incidentally, we have been hearing criticism concerning them for several years. We are astonished at the patient and calm attitude that is taken to this matter by the administrators of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. It is necessary, finally, to make the proper conclusions from the criticism. It is necessary to take steps to assure that, within the near future, they will be able to put all the soil-cultivating and sowing equipment into complete readiness, to test it, to establish the necessary fund of spare parts, units, and assemblies, and to guarantee the precise technical servicing of the vehicles during the sowing and other summertime field operations. The same situation pertains to the shipment and accumulation on the farms of fuels and lubricants, mineral fertilizers, and chemicals.

There has been somewhat of an increase in the activity with regard to the accumulation and hauling out onto the fields of organic fertilizers. By 1 March the amount of them that was applied to the field was 13 percent more than as of the same date last year, and on the farms in Yurbarskiy, Shal'chininkskiy, Birzhayskiy, and Mazheyksiy Rayons, 1.5-2 times more. But this is only the beginning of this large amount of work that has to be carried out for the fundamental improvement in the accumulation and application to the soil of organic fertilizers. For the time being, we are making poor use of organic fertilizers even for the plowed crops, because, since autumn, manure has been used to fertilize only 68 percent of the areas planted to them, and in Shilal'skiy, Shal'chininkskiy, Plungeskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Vil'nyusskiy, Trakayskiy, Tel'-shyayskiy, and Shirvintskiy Rayons, even less -- only 29-46 percent of such areas. Even worse, in Anikshchyayskiy and Shvenchenskiy Rayons the amount of organic fertilizers applied to the fields was even reduced as compared with last year. This is in no way in accord with the assurances by the managers in those rayons that, in general, they are planning to achieve the best results in vegetable husbandry. This attests, rather, to the ignoring of advanced experience and the advice and recommendations of science with regard to the accumulation and application of organic fertilizers.

It is important now, without delay, to complete the formation of the necessary contingent of mechanizers, involving the students at rural occupational and trade

schools, and, if necessary, also the mechanizers from city enterprises and organizations. It is necessary ahead of time to define precisely the place for every individual, every link in the sowing conveyor belt, the volumes of operations which they will have to fulfill, and the measures for the providing of material and psychological incentives, and for providing the everyday services to the people.

It is high time to think also about preparing for the new season for the laying in of supplies of fodders, for the haying operations, about putting the fodder-preparation technology in order, supplementing the pool of that technology to the maximum extent with new machinery, and to lay in supplies of preserved fodders.

It is very important to complete the livestock wintering-over operations with good results. As a whole, those operations are proceeding rather well. During the first two months, as compared with the same period last year, the average milk yield per cow increased by 25 kilograms, and on the farms in Birzhayskiy, Alitusskiy, Utenskiy, Prenayskiy, Ionavskiy, Klaypedskiy, and Shakyayskiy Rayons, by 30-47 kilograms. However, on farms in Akmyanskij and Fakruyskiy Rayons at the present time the daily milk yields per cow are less than last year's. In 26 rayons there has been a reduction in the fat content in the milk. This is the result not of any objective reasons, but, rather, the lack of attention and supervision on the part of the economic agencies and the poor operation of the zooveterinary services.

As a result of the more intensive livestock-fattening operations on the farms there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of livestock that has been brought up to turnover specifications. That is good. But difficulties have arisen in selling it. This has happened because Gosplan and the ministries of agriculture and procurements, despite the considerably increased meat resources, established a plan for sale of livestock and poultry for the first quarter that is even somewhat less than last year. This is also the result of the lack of attention by the Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex, of the Presidium of the LiSSR Council of Ministers. In a word, the appropriate comrades should make the most serious conclusions from this lesson. There must be no obstacles whatsoever on the path of selling the output.

It is necessary right now to prepare for the summer maintenance of the livestock, to plan a green conveyor belt well on every farm, and, most important, to implement it in practice, to guarantee the maximum increase in the livestock productivity, and the production and procurements of products of animal husbandry throughout the year.

Last year there was a slight improvement in the economic and financial condition of the farms. The profit and net income increased. After a rather large interruption, we again do not have any farms that are operating at a loss. However, we cannot fail to notice that the overwhelming part of the additional amount is made up of the profit that was obtained as a result of the increase in the prices of agricultural output and other measures that were carried out by the state to provide material incentive. Some of the administrators and specialists, and party organizations on the farms, still fail to devote the proper attention to raising the level of management, make poor use of the internal reserves and opportunities for increasing the economic effectiveness of production. Also,

the income on certain farms is the most minimal, and their economy continues to be weak.

For example, the Virinta, Inturke, Borenay, Aushra, and Skudutishkis Kolkhozes in Moletskiy Rayon and the Barskunay, Yuodishkyay, and Vichyunay Sovkhozes in Shirvintskiy Rayon, practically speaking, continue to balance on the brink of operating at a loss. The same situation prevails on a number of farms in Zarasayskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Raseynskiy, and Vil'nyusskiy Rayons.

The further taking of all steps to reinforce the lagging farms remains one of the most important tasks of the party's rayon committees, the rayon administrations of agriculture, and the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association] councils. Unfortunately, the party and Soviet agencies in certain rayons take a tolerant attitude toward the protracted lag on a number of farms, withstand criticism addressed toward them in report after report, and leave those farms in the hands of incapable managers who lack initiative. One must not become reconciled to this situation.

The successful resolution of the tasks of economic and social development requires a considerable rise in the level of the organizational and political work of all the party organizations and the constant improvement of the forms and methods of party leadership.

At the present time good prerequisites for this exist in the republic's party organization. There has been a rise in the disciplined spirit among the Communist Party members, and an increase in their responsibility and their emphasis on the practical matters. This is convincingly attested to the results of the report and election campaign that just ended. That campaign was carried out at a high organizational and ideological level, in an atmosphere of great aggressiveness, party demandingness, and a businesslike approach. Suffice it to state that the participants in the discussion of the reports that were given included more than 140,000 Communist Party members, or almost three-fourths of the makeup of the LCP. The active participants in the report and election campaign included Central Committee members and candidate members, ministers, and other comrades in administrative positions. They participated in the work of more than 1100 meetings of primary party organizations and in all the rayon and city conferences.

The further improvement of the qualitative makeup of the elected party agencies was guaranteed. The number of workers and kolkhoz members in them has increased. Party work now includes a larger number of highly qualified, initiatory, and experienced Communists. A lot has been done to promote women. At the present time women head the work of 48 percent of the primary party organizations and there has been an increase in their number also among the secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees.

Now it is important for every member of an elected party agency to justify with distinction the great trust that the Communists have put in him. It is also necessary to organize everywhere the planned training of the members of the elected agencies of the party's city and rayon committees and the newly elected secretaries of the primary party organizations, and to improve the efficiency of the system of reciprocal exchange of work experience.

It is necessary to improve fundamentally the work with the reserve of party cadres. Special attention here must be devoted to the selection and indoctrination of young, promising workers from among the specialists in various branches of knowledge, women, and representatives of all nationalities who exist as part of the party organizations. More active steps must be taken to send the most capable ones to higher party schools for training.

Among the very important tasks to the resolution of which it is necessary to devote even greater attention, the one that comes into the foreground is the need to take active steps to increase the role of the party agencies as agencies of political leadership, and the initiative and responsibility of the state and economic cadres for the job assigned to them.

Many party committees have already taken steps to reduce the number of meetings and conferences and the number of questions discussed at them. There has been an increase in the demand for fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan, and the state of organizational and ideological-indoctrinational work. Nevertheless, one still observes a large amount of inertia in this regard. Not all the party committees have yet been able to overcome the "committee-itis" or the paper-shuffling methods of management, which are substantially hindering the job. We must take decisive steps to put an end to such forms of work.

At the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee special emphasis was made on the need to support and to sharply delimit the functions of the party committees with tasks from state and economic agencies. Unfortunately, everything has not been smoothly organized in this regard. Certain party committees, instead of requiring the local Soviet agencies and managers of enterprises and farms to resolve the purely economic questions, frequently assume those functions themselves.

And this is nothing else but the undermining and reduction of the responsibility borne by the Soviet and economic managers for the job assigned to them. It is likewise very important to remember the instruction of Comrade K. U. Chernenko to the effect that, for party committees, engaging in the economy means primarily working with the people who run the economy.

Even more attention must be devoted to supervising the execution. In this regard the party committees should always show high demandingness toward the workers in the local Soviets and toward the administrative economic cadres for the implementation of the economic and social tasks. It is necessary to remember constantly that party strictness is an inseparable feature of party leadership and to work persistently in that direction.

The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet that were recently held have become an event of tremendous political importance.

The voters of Soviet Lithuania, like those throughout the country, by their unanimous voting for the candidates in the bloc of Communists and non-party members, have reconfirmed their close solidarity around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The results of the election attest to the fact that our nation completely trusts the party and completely supports its domestic and foreign policy.

of especially great importance in the reinforcement of the unshakable unity of the party and the nation were the statements made to the voters by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, and other members of the Central Committee's Politburo. Those keynote statements on the key directions in the development of society and the entire electoral campaign evokes a new political and labor upsurge. The task of the party organizations is not only to strengthen that upsurge, but also to give new scope to it, and to develop on a still broader scale the socialist competition for the preterm fulfillment of the plans for the fourth year and for the five-year plan as a whole.

At pre-election meetings, and at meetings between the voters and the candidate deputies, as well as in the letters to party and Soviet agencies, the voters expressed a large number of recommendations and critical comments pertaining to questions of improving the work of the state and economic agencies, improving the services provided to the public and communal and housing construction, and reinforcing law and order and labor and production discipline. A large number of mandates were given to the candidate deputies. Some of them have already found their resolution. It is the task of the party and Soviet agencies to establish constant supervision over the fulfillment of the remaining ones and, in a time-responsive manner, to inform the public about the steps that have been taken in accordance with the voters' mandates and recommendations.

With a consideration of the accumulated positive experience, it is necessary to work even more intensively to increase the effectiveness of ideological and political work in the labor collectives and in all segments of the population.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the party organizations are carrying out the work of reinforcing the ideological and political tempering of the workers, of mobilizing them toward the attainment of high key results in the resolution of the key problems of socioeconomic and cultural development.

At the present time it is necessary to give new additional impetus to daily ideological indoctrinational work. Here too the chief efforts should be concentrated at explaining to the republic's workers the materials of the February 1984 Plenum of the party's Central Committee and the principles and conclusions contained in the statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the Plenum and at the meeting with the voters. It is necessary to reveal convincingly the successiveness and solid substantiation of the party's policy and its organic conformity to the interests of the workers. It is also necessary always to point out in a well-argumented manner the fact that the party clearly sees the long-term prospect, has a clear understanding of the problems confronting the country, and possesses a scientifically substantiated program of actions.

Broad opportunities for propagandizing the life-giving force of the Leninist national policy and the noble principles of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism are opened up by the preparation for the worthy meeting of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Lithuania from the German fascist usurpers, and those opportunities must be used to the maximum extent.

In the struggle for the successful realization of the party's plans and for the formation of the personality of the new man, it is necessary to activate in a more complete manner the entire arsenal of propaganda and information, to increase the responsibility of the primary party organizations, the managers of labor collectives, and the broad group of ideological activists. The political, indoctrinational work of the party organizations must always be evaluated on the basis of the completeness with which they are in control of the situation, the degree to which they can lead people after them, and can mobilize the workers for the resolution of the tasks confronting them. At the same time the activities of the mass information media -- the press, the radio, and television -- must be evaluated according to the degree of their real influence upon the moods, emotions, and thoughts of people. That is the requirement of the CPSU Central Committee, a requirement which must be implemented firmly and consistently.

The complicated and acute international situation also requires of us the intensification of the indoctrination of the workers in the spirit of political vigilance, irreconcilability toward imperialism, its policy, and ideology. It is especially important to take this into consideration in work with young people, in preparing them for the defense of the Motherland. There has been an increase not only in the quantity, but also in the quality of the counter-propaganda statements over the mass information and propaganda media, and in the labor collectives. It is very important now to give that work an even greater systems approach and effective nature, and to give a more decisive rebuff to any manifestations of views and moods that are alien to us.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee we heard again the convincing and authoritative voice of our party and the Soviet state, calling for a decrease in the international tension and for the protection of peace throughout the world.

The republic's Communists and workers, like the rest of the Soviet nation, warmly approve and completely support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. They are firmly resolved to reinforce by their selfless labor the economic might and defense capability of our Motherland.

Please allow me to assure the party's Leninist Central Committee that the Communists and the workers of the cities and villages of Soviet Lithuania will cope in a distinguished manner with the tasks that have been assigned by the extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and will do everything to fulfill the plans and pledges for 1984 and for the five-year plan as a whole.

Plenum Resolution

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Article: "Decree of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Dated 15 March 1984"]

[Text] The Results of the Extraordinary February 1984
Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks
of the Republic's Party Organization That Evolve From the

**Principles and Conclusion^a Contained in the Speeches of
General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,
Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the Plenum and at a Meeting
With the Voters of the Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District
in Moscow**

After listening to and discussing the report by 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania [LCP], Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, the plenum of the LCP Central Committee notes that the Communists and all the workers in the republic, expressing their profound grief with regard to the untimely demise of the outstanding political leader of the Leninist type, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, are consolidating their ranks even more closely around the Communist Party and its Central Committee and Politburo, and are striving consistently and persistently to implement the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. A new and brilliant testimony of the inviolable unity between the Communist Party and the nation, the triumph of the Soviet way of life, and socialist democracy has been provided by the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which demonstrated the faithfulness of Soviet citizens to the party's course aimed at communist construction and peace.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the populist intellectuals of Soviet Lithuania, like the rest of our multinational Motherland, have perceived with a great amount of satisfaction the unanimous decision of the extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to elect as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, who is utterly devoted to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the ideals of communism and peace.

The principles and conclusions contained in the keynote speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February 1984 Plenum of the Central Committee and in his statements at a session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and at a meeting with the voters of Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District in the city of Moscow, represent a clear and harmonious program for the further practical actions of the party and the Soviet nation in economic and social construction, and attest to our party's firm resolve to follow the Leninist course, and to the succession in the unswerving carrying out of the tasks that were developed by the 26th party congress and by the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, for the further reinforcement of the inviolable union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intellectual class, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, and the economic and defensive might of our socialist Motherland, and for the raising of the national standard of living and consolidating peace on earth.

Implementing the party's economic and social program, the republic's workers are striving for the dynamic, stable development of all branches of the national economy in complete conformity with the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The improvement of the administration of the economy, the carrying out of measures to intensify production, the introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience, and the increase in the organizational spirit and order have contributed to a considerable increase in the effectiveness and quality of all the work. In recognition of achieving high indicators in the All-Union Socialist Competition and the successful fulfillment of the 1983 State

Plan, Lithuanian SSR was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The same awards were presented to the cities of Kaunas and Panevezhis, to Panevezhskiy, Plungeskiy, Skuodasskiy, and Shal'chininkskiy Rayons, and 41 labor collectives in various branches of the national economy. Award-winning places in the branch competition were occupied by a number of the republic's ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations. All these achievements are inseparably linked with the increased combativeness and mobilizing role of the local party organizations. The recently completed report and election campaign in the republic's party organization demonstrated the unity and solidarity of the Communists and their high level of consciousness and active participation. Summing up the results of the work that was done, the Communists thoroughly analyzed the rate of fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party Congress, the May and November 1982, and the June and December 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, demandingly and critically evaluated the activity of the elected party agencies, and expressed a large number of critical comments and suggestions that were directed at the further improvement of the management of economic and cultural construction, the deepening and development of intraparty democracy, and the intensification of the ideological and political tempering of the workers. As a result of the election there has been an improvement in the qualitative composition of the party committees, the party buros, secretaries of party organizations, and party group organizers. They have begun to include more workers, kolkhoz members, and women. The general educational level of the elected activists has risen. There has been an increase in the disciplined spirit of the Communists and in their responsibility and emphasis on practical matters. The increased activity in the report and election campaign in the party organizations was promoted by the familiarization of the Central Committee members and candidate members, and the members of the LICP Auditing Commission with the information report concerning the Buro and Secretariat of the LICP Central Committee in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th LICP Congress. The implementation of the expressed critical comments and recommendations by the Communists exerted a positive influence upon the further improvement of the work style and methods of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and the public organizations in the republic.

The Communists, workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals of Lithuanian SSSR are working persistently to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the fourth year of the five-year plan. They have successfully fulfilled the assignments for the first two months of the current year for the production of the most important types of articles and the volume of sales of industrial output. The plan for construction-and-installation operations has been overfulfilled. The volume of production of commercial output as compared with the corresponding period last year increased by 8 percent, and labor productivity by 7.3 percent, with that factor accounting for 91 percent of the increase in the volume of production. There was an increase in the sale of livestock and poultry, and of milk and eggs, to the state.

At the same time the plenum of the LICP Central Committee notes that the republic is by no means making full use of the reserves and opportunities for the further increase in the effectiveness of social production. The work of a number of branches, enterprises, and organizations in industry, construction, transportation,

and agriculture has substantial shortcomings and unused reserves. The assignment for the first two months for sale of commercial output was not fulfilled by 15 production associations and enterprises, including the Plumbing and Sanitation Articles Plant imeni Yu. Greyfenbergeris, the Vayras Plant, the Liteksas and Zapremrybfot Associations, the Palemonskiy Ceramic Plant, the Kapsukas Sugar Refinery, and others. Twenty failed to fulfill the assignment for the increase in labor productivity. These include the Utena Laboratory Electrical Furnaces Plant, the Kedavnyav Electrical Apparatus Plant, and the Alitus Bread Products Combines. Twenty-four industrial collectives failed to fulfill the contractual pledges for shipments. An especially large disruption occurred at the Mazheykyay Petroleum Refinery, the Litbytkhim Association, and the Inkaras Plant. In addition, the contractual pledges were not fulfilled by six enterprises in the Ministry of Light Industry, and one enterprise each in the ministries of the building materials industry, the furniture and woodworking industry, and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. At a number of enterprises -- the Azot Association in Ionava, the Neris Association, the Ignalina Building Materials Combine, and others -- incomplete use is being made of the production capacities. For the republic as a whole, the coefficient of shift operation of the equipment is growing slowly, and insufficient work is being done to save raw and other materials and fuel-and-energy resources, and to eliminate unproductive losses.

Gosplan, Gossnab, and individual ministries and departments have not been taking the proper steps to guarantee the continuous supplying of production with raw materials and components, especially the enterprises and associations operating under the conditions of the economic experiment. Despite the planned outstripping growth rate that was achieved in the production of consumer goods as a whole in the republic, we are not fulfilling the five-year assignment for the production of cotton and woolen fabrics, knit underwear and outer garments, leather shoes, television receivers, refrigerators, and certain other kinds of output. Individual enterprises are not carrying out a persistent struggle to improve the quality of the output being produced. Construction organizations are not using the funds for projects in social security, occupational-technical education, or the communal economy, and are not fulfilling the plans for growth rates of labor productivity. There have been a large number of omissions in the work of the transportation organizations.

The level of agricultural production does not completely conform to present-day requirements, the return from the land is not yet sufficient, and there are serious shortcomings in grain management, potato-growing, and the production of fodders. In a number of rayons one observes a lag in the preparation for the springtime field campaign. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ignalinskiy, Ukmengskiy, Shilutskiy, and Zarasavskiy Rayons have 4-9 percent less first-grade seeds for grain crops than they did last year. The situation with regard to the repair of agricultural technology is unsatisfactorily organized on farms in Kretingskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Shvencenskiy, and Tauragskiy Rayons. Goskomsel'khoztekhnika is not taking effective steps to achieve a considerable improvement in the quality of repair, especially at the Utena and Garlyava repair plants. We have not yet had a proper turning point in the accumulation, haulage, and application to the soil of organic fertilizers. There are shortcomings in the carrying out of the livestock wintering-over operations. On farms in Moletskiy and Pakruoyskiy Rayons, the daily milk yields per cow are lower than last year's. In 26 rayons there has been a drop in the fat content of the milk. Individual farm managers,

specialists, and RAPO councils have not been devoting the proper attention to increasing the economic effectiveness of production. A number of farms in Zarasayskiy, Moletskiy, Yurbarkskiy, and Shirvintskiy Rayons have a poor economic state.

Individual party committees in their practical activity are slowly reorganizing their work style and methods, frequently are overly enthusiastic about conducting a large number of conferences and meetings and sending a large number of various documents to the outlying areas, and engage in doing the work of the Soviet and economic agencies.

The plenum of the LCP Central Committee decrees:

1. The complete approval of the unanimous decision of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to elect as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

It is decreed to require the Buro of the LCP Central Committee, the party's city and rayon committees, and the primary party organizations to extend broad organizational and political work among the workers for the purpose of mobilizing them for the implementation of the tasks that were advanced in the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and his statements at the session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and a meeting with the voters of the Kuybyshevskiy Electoral District in the city of Moscow.

The results of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions contained in the keynote statements by Comrade K. U. Chernenko are to be completely discussed at a session of the LISSR Council of Ministers, at plenums of the party committees, meetings of Communists, in trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and at sessions of the boards of ministries and departments.

The thorough explanation to the republic's workers of the materials pertaining to the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, is to be organized. The persons to be broadly involved in this work are the Central Committee members and candidate members, members of the Auditing Commission of the LCP, speakers, agitation specialists, political information specialists, lecturers, journalists, and the mass propaganda and information media. Every worker is to be informed that the political course that was developed by the party's 26th Congress, and further developed and rendered in more concrete form by the November 1982 and the June and December 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, remains unchanged, and will be implemented completely and rigorously.

The discussion and explanation of these documents are to be directed at the further reinforcement of the unity and the solidarity of the party ranks, the expansion of the ties between the party and the nation, and the mobilizing of the workers for the unconditional fulfillment of the planned assignments and pledges for 1984 and for the five-year plan as a whole.

2. LiSSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan, ministries and departments, and managers of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction and transportation organizations, and the services sphere are to take specific steps to achieve the further improvement of planning and administration and the more effective use of the production capacities, and are to preserve and build up further the growth rates for volume of production in all branches of the republic's national economy by means of an increase in labor productivity. There is to be a constant improvement in the management style and methods, the broader introduction of the brigade form of organizing labor and providing incentives for it, the intensification of economy measures and the efficient expenditure of material, financial, and labor resources, the providing of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience, an increase in the quality of the output being produced, and a reduction in the production costs. Special attention is to be devoted to guaranteeing the assigned rates of growth of labor productivity, and their outstripping growth as compared with the growth rates for wages.

The labor collectives that are part of the agroindustrial complex are to carry out additional organizational and agrotechnical measures to achieve the considerable increase in the harvest yield, the gross harvests of all agricultural crops, the increase in livestock productivity, and the fulfillment of the 1984 plans for sale to the state of all types of output of vegetable and animal husbandry. Within the near future the preparation for the springtime sowing is to be completed on the farms, all the resources of organic fertilizers are to be taken out onto the fields, the seeds are to be brought up to high sowing specifications, the agricultural equipment is to be repaired efficiently and to be completely provided with sowing assemblies by mechanizers, using for that purpose the students at rural occupational-trade schools and technicums and mechanizers from sponsoring enterprises and organizations. A precise rhythm, high rates, and good quality of all the springtime field operations are to be guaranteed everywhere. The livestock wintering-over operations are to be completed in an organized manner, preparations for the summer maintenance of the livestock are to be carried out promptly, and the green conveyor belt is to be precisely planned and introduced in practice.

3. The party's city and rayon committees, the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and the economic managers are to increase constantly the role and importance of the socialist competition as a school for the labor and moral indoctrination of the workers. Its forms and methods are to be improved, patriotic undertakings and advanced experience are to be supported and disseminated promptly, and steps are to be taken to guarantee the efficient indicators of production, economy measures, the use of inner reserves at each work site, and the fulfillment of the socialist pledges taken by the labor collectives and the counter plans for 1984. Attention is to be devoted to the creation of the necessary conditions for more productive labor, and the providing of psychological and material incentives is to be better organized, in strict conformity with the labor contribution made by each worker to the common cause.

Efforts are to be concentrated on the further reinforcement of discipline, organizational spirit, and order. An intolerant attitude is to be shown toward any instances of poor business practices, the misappropriation of socialist

property, various violations of law and order, lack of a spirit of discipline, and an uncompromising struggle is to be waged not only against the violators, but also against those who show indulgence to them.

For purposes of the further increase in the production and political participation of the workers, there is to be broader propagandizing of the awarding to the republic and a number of cities, rayons, and labor collectives of challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, the results of the election to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the forthcoming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Lithuania from the German fascist usurpers.

4. The Buro, Secretariat, and departments of the LCP Central Committee, and the party's city and rayon committees are to work persistently to improve the work style, forms, and methods and party leadership of the economy on the basis of the precise delimitation of their functions and the preclusion of any instances in which they do the work of, or duplicate the work of, the Soviet and economic agencies. The constant attempt is to be made to assure that the party committees, as the agencies of political leadership, combine more skillfully in their activity the organizational and indoctrinal aspects, develop more broadly the principle of collective operation, persistently introduce the comprehensive approach in the resolution of the problems that have become critically important, knowledgeably coordinate the work of the Soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies, and increase the responsibility for the fulfillment of the duties entrusted to them. For the party committees, engaging in the economy means first of all working with the people who are running the economy.

It is necessary to observe more strictly the Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and indoctrination of cadres. The most important sectors are to be reinforced with competent, ideologically mature workers who are capable of guaranteeing the unity of the organizational, ideological-indoctrinal, and economic activity. A sense of the constant need to communicate with people, of high responsibility for the assigned job, independence and initiative, and a bold search in the resolution of the tasks at hand is to be developed in the cadres. The factor to be considered as the criterion of the maturity and the adherence to party principles of the managerial cadres is the attainment of real results in their practical activities, their ability to evaluate their actions self-critically, and to lead the masses after them.

There is to be a fundamental improvement of the work to create and indoctrinate a fully valid reserve of cadres, devoting at such time special attention to the promotion of women to administrative positions, and to the more rigid accounting of the national makeup of the population and the labor collectives.

5. The party committees and the primary party organizations are to carry out ideological work in close relationship with the decisions of the June and December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the resolution of the most important tasks in the national economy, and the attainment of high final results. A constant attempt is to be made to assure the complete assimilation by the Communists and all the workers of Marxist-Leninist theory and the policy of the CPSU, and the understanding of the succession and consistency in the party course that is aimed at the more complete use of the

advantages of socialism in the development of social production and at the steady rise in the material and spiritual standard of living of the Soviet nation. People are to be indoctrinated with the conviction that, under conditions of the sharply aggravated international situation, the conscientious labor performed by everyone is not only an obligation, but also a patriotic duty. Purposeful work is to be carried out to indoctrinate the workers, especially the young people, in the spirit of socialist internationalism, Soviet patriotism, and readiness to defend the gains of October. The proper attention is to be devoted to the organizing of counterpropaganda work, and to increasing its time-responsiveness and aggressiveness.

6. Positively evaluating the organizational and political work being carried out by the Buro and Secretariat of the LCP Central Committee to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th LCP Congress, the plenum of the Central Committee feels that the practical activities of the administrative joint agencies of the Central Committee must continue to be concentrated on the further raising of the level of the party leadership of all spheres of economic, social, and public life, on the attainment of higher rates of development of the national economy, and the guaranteeing of the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions contained in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum deems it necessary for every Central Committee member and candidate member, and every member of the Auditing Commission of the LCP, to increase his personal responsibility for the state of affairs in the work sectors that have been assigned to him, and carries out the urgent tasks that have been assigned by the party. It is necessary to be guided unswervingly by high Leninist principles, to assign the proper tone, to serve as a worthy example in labor and public life, and to strive to do everything possible for the more successful fulfillment of the assignments for the economic and social development of every labor collective, city and rayon, and the republic as a whole.

7. The Buro of the LCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the LISSR Supreme Soviet, LISSR Council of Ministers, LISSR Gosplan, the republic's ministries and departments, the party's city and rayon committees, the Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies, the primary party organizations, and the economic ministries are to be instructed to guarantee the precise implementation of the critical comments and recommendations that were expressed at party meetings to hear reports and hold elections, and at city and rayon party conferences, and the mandates of the voters at meetings with the candidate deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and are to inform the workers regularly about their fulfillment.

The party's city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations are to work persistently to introduce Leninist style in their activities, to raise the level of organizational work in the outlying areas, primarily in the low-level party links. There is to be constant improvement of the structure of the party organizations. Criticism and self-criticism and the active participation of the Communists are to be developed, and their vanguard role in production and in public life is to be increased. Special attention is to be devoted to involving the newly elected activists in party work, and steps are to be taken

to guarantee the decisive changeover to the organization of the strict execution of the decisions that are made, to the intensification of supervision, to the increase in a businesslike attitude, self-assurance, and the demandingness with regard to the assigned job, to the total elimination of formalism and paper-shuffling, to the reinforcement of the ties with the masses, to improving the work with workers' letters and complaints, and to the organizing of visits by the workers to discuss personal problems.

5. The party's city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations are to be required to make the practical conclusions from the results of the report and election campaign, to make them the basis of the long-range and current work plans, to guarantee the strict fulfillment of the adopted decrees and the critical comments and recommendations expressed by the Communists, and to inform the party activists and all the Communists regularly about their implementation.

It is necessary to continue to improve the work of the plenums and the buro, and the practice of conducting meetings of Communists. "Committee-it is" and paper-shuffling are to be decisively eliminated. The efforts of the administrative cadres and the party apparatus are to be concentrated on the study and organization of affairs in the outlying areas. The methods of supervising and checking execution are to be improved. Better use of workers' letters and statements is to be made for the purpose of reinforcing the ties between the party and the nation, and for improving the activities of the party committees.

Steps are to be taken everywhere to organize smoothly the work with the newly elected activists for the mastery of the forms and methods of political activity, and for providing their training and the giving of information to them. At courses and seminars there is to be a deeper study of the vitally important questions of the party leadership of the economy and the theory and practice of party-organizational and ideological work.

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The plenum of the LDP Communist Party assures the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all the workers in our republic, having become even more consolidated around the Leninist Party, will guarantee by their labor the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans and socialist pledges for 1984, and will make their contribution to the further reinforcement of the might of our socialist Motherland.

5075
CSD: 1800/136

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN SECRETARIES OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MEET

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 25 Mar 84 p 1

[Communiqué: "Republic Meeting of Primary Party Organization First Secretaries"]

[Text] On 24 March in Tallinn there was a republic meeting of the secretaries of the primary party organizations.

More than 4,000 people--the secretaries of the primary party organizations, and also of shop party organizations which have the rights of primary party organizations--gathered in the Palace of Culture and Sports imeni V. I. Lenin in order to make a profound and comprehensive examination of the work of the party's fighting elements to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Large and responsible tasks have been placed before our party organizations in the decisions of the latest plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to the voters of the Kuybyshev Election District, and at a meeting with workers of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is 10:30 a.m. K. Vayno, N. Gayushov, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Meriman, R. Pilstam, A. Pruytel', B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, I. Toome, L. Shishov, and other leading workers of the republic take their seats in the Presidium. Here also is the sector chief of the Department of Organizational Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee V. Sobolev.

The meeting was opened by member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia K. Vayno.

Comrade K. Vayno delivered a report entitled "On Increasing the Role of the Primary Party Organizations in the Development of the Public and Production Activeness of Workers, in Strengthening Discipline, and in Improving Their Work Style."

During the discussion of the report the following spoke: A. Kondoya, the secretary of the party committee of the support and demonstration Vinni

sovkhоз-tekhnikum in Rakvereskiy Rayon; A. Vakhtrorg, the secretary of the party committee of the Akhtme Mine of the Estonslanets Production Association; U.-I. Sikkenberg, the secretary of the party committee of the support and demonstration fishing kolkhoz imeni S. M. Kirov in Kharyuskiy Rayon; A. Kiris, the secretary of the party committee of Tartu State University; V. Sobolev, a sector chief in the organizational party work department of the CPSU Central Committee; R. Kul'd, the secretary of the party organization of the ESSR Union of Artists; N. Migacheva, the secretary of the party committee of the Toal'skiy Factory of the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine; R. Yakolev, the secretary of the party committee at the State Committee of the Estonian SSR for Material and Technical Supply; L. Myae, the secretary of the party organization of the Vil'yandy No. 4 Secondary School; and P. Smirnov, a party veteran and the secretary of the territorial party organization of the Mayak mikrorayon in Morskiy Ravon in the city of Tallinn.

After this the work of the meeting continued in 16 branch sections organized with regard to the specific activities of the primary party organizations. Reports were delivered at their meetings by the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, the department chiefs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and the secretaries of city and rayon party committees.

In the second half of the day there was the concluding plenary meeting in the Palace of Culture and Sport imeni V. I. Lenin. It was addressed by Ya. Tasane, the secretary of the party committee of the Vyandra Experimental Sovkhoz in Pyarmiskiy Rayon and the deputy chairman of the Toriskiy Regional Council of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO and N. Vasvntin, the secretary of the party committee of the Tallinn House Building Combine. L. Shishov, a candidate member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia delivered a report on the work results of the sections.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted an Appeal to the Primary and Shop Party Organizations, Party Groups, and to all of the communists of the republic.

The suggestion to send a letter of greetings to the Central Committee of the CPSU and to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko was met with unanimous approval.

The republic meeting of the secretaries of primary party organizations is declared to be closed. The participants in the meeting sang the party hymn, the "International." After the meeting there was a large concert given by top artists.

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SEMINAR ON NEW TYPE OF ECONOMIC THINKING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Apr 84 p 4

/Article: "Formation of a New Type of Economic Thinking"/

/Text/ The problem of the formation of a contemporary type of economic thinking is one of the most important in the process of training party and soviet personnel. It was very clearly raised at the June 1983 Plenum of the CC CPSU and in the speech by the general secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, at the all-union economic conference on problems of the agricultural industrial complex. The necessity for the formation of a new type of economic thinking is conditioned by the very essence and scale of the tasks standing before our country; indeed, the creation of a material and technical foundation for communism presupposes the steady improvement of production relations, the intensification of economic development and the radical increase of labor productivity.

This was discussed at the seminar-conference, which took part at the Baku Higher Party School, by the directors of political economy departments of higher party schools. The seminar-conference, which was organized by the CC CPSU's Academy of Social Sciences and the Baku Higher Party School, was devoted to problems of contemporary types of economic thinking.

Prof T. K. Kocharli, rector of the Baku HPS and corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, gave the opening speech at the seminar-conference.

Prof L. I. Abalkin, director of the department of political economy of the CC CPSU's Academy of Social Sciences, gave a paper on "Content and Ways of Formation of a Contemporary Type of Economic Thinking." Prof I. T. Nazarenko, deputy director of the department of political economy of the Academy of Social Sciences, spoke on the role of the educational process in the formation of contemporary economic thinking. Prof V. V. Tsakunov, deputy director of the department of political economy of the Academy of Social Sciences spoke about scientific work of teachers as an important condition in raising the quality of economic preparation of students at higher party schools. Prof M. M. Sadygov, director of the department of political economy of the Baku Higher Party School, spoke about the experience of work by the department in the economic preparation of students.

The participants at the seminar-conference exchanged information on their work experience.

Z. A. Samdezade, director of the economic division of the CC CP Azerbaijan, took part in the work of the seminar-conference.

12249
CSO: 1830/410

REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN WRITERS CONFERENCE ON USSR WOMEN'S GAINS

Conference Participants in Ashkhabad

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 April 84 carries on page 3 a 600-word article titled "Meeting of Friends" by R. Bazarov announcing the impending opening of the conference of Central Asian and Kazakh writers on April 18. "Although the meeting is termed a 'regional' one, its significance is much wider since it will be attended by a large delegation of literatai from Moscow, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Pribaltic, and the Transcaucasus."

Themes of the conference are listed as: "The socio-political activeness and the spiritual development of women of the Soviet East as reflected in literature, civil activism in general, the solution of the most important human problems, questions in the further development of mutual influence and mutual enrichment among the USSR's fraternal literatures--all with special emphasis on the activeness of our women workers as a shining example for women in all the eastern countries."

The article includes a list of "positive heroines" from Central Asian literature including works of S. Ayni, A. Kadyri, Khamza, B. Kerbabayev, Ch. Der'yayev, Dzh. Ikrami, Sh. Rashidov, A. Kakhkhar, and the contemporary authors Ch. Aytmatov, N. Dzhumayev, T. Dzhumagel'dyyev, P. Kadyrov, A. Mukhtar, Dzh. Abdulkhanov, and others. "It is characteristic that women themselves are publishing their own thoughts in novels, verses, and plays. We are already acquainted with the literatae: Zul'fiya, T. Esenova, A. Omarova, R. Akhmatova, S. Kaputikyan, D. Saidova, G. Sulaymonova, K. Ahmedova, F. Ungarsynova, S. Tokombayeva, R. Mukasheva, M. Dil'bazi, M. Gyul'gyun, O. Orazberdyyeva, T. Kurbanova, G. Shakuliyeva, A. Masud, and many others."

Writers Hold Press Conference

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 April 84 carries on page 3 a 200-word unsigned article summarizing a press conference held on 18 April by the participants in the Conference of Central Asian and Kazakh Writers. Opening the question and answer session, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Administration Yu. I. Surovtsev, noted that the multi-national

of all national literatures of the USSR. A considerable stimulus in the work of Central Asian authors is the approaching 50th anniversary of the first writers' conference in the USSR. Also answering the journalists' questions were: Chairman of the Administration of the Turkmen Writers' Union T. Kurbanov, Doctor of Philological Sciences G. Alibekova (from Azerbaijan), and Doctor of Philological Sciences L. Kayumov (from Uzbekistan).

Conference Draws Conclusions

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 April 84 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,400-word Turkmeninform article titled "Literature and the World of Contemporary Women" listing themes and speeches delivered at the Conference of Central Asian and Kazakh Writers. Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee M. Mollayeva gave a report titled "Socio-Political Activism and the Spiritual Development of Women of the Soviet East as a Theme of Socialist Realist Literature." She covered the topics of literature as a means of internationalist education of youth, and the necessity to improve ideological work by creating works with high social tone. I. Denisova, literary critic from Moscow and member of the editorial board of the journal SOVIET WOMAN, spoke on continuity in the socialist realist literary tradition. Turkmen author Toushan Esenova noted the successes of Central Asian and Kazakh women in literature as proof of their genuine emancipation. T. Abdurakhmanova (from Kazakhstan) spoke on the primacy of the woman worker as representative of modern society. The Latvian poetess N. Kalna spoke on the fruitfulness of mutual influences between Latvian and Turkmen cultures. S. Aliyeva from Moscow noted in her remarks the great counter-propaganda force of the emancipation of Soviet women and the role it played in fostering the intellectual, emotional, and creative energies of women. The Alma-Ata poetess R. Tamarina spoke on the large flow of women authors into Kazakh literature. The Azerbaijani people's writer M. Dil'bazi cited the necessity of expressing clearly patriotism and one's civic position in literature. The Ukrainian critic L. Fedorovskaya touched on the topic of fear for the fate of the world and the preservation of moral values. L. Kayumov of Tashkent described the primary demands of literary works during the present period of exacerbated ideological conflict: ideological saturation and deep party-mindedness. Problems of artistic translation were outlined by the poetesses O. Chugay (Moscow), V. Kovtun (Minsk), and F. Ungarsynova (Alma-Ata).

"Before the revolution the names of women authors were rare. After it, however, we begin to hear of authors like the Avar Fazu Aliyeva, the Chechen Raisa Akhmatova, the Kabardian Foursat Balkarova, the Uzbek Zul'fiya, the Armenian Sil'va Kaputikyan, the Turkmen Toushan Esenova, the Azerbaijani Mirvarid Dil'bazi, and many others.

The debt owed by authors and literati to women workers is underscored by an appeal to authors for more convincing and better-rounded portrayals of the image of the woman. "Often books, plays, and screen adaptations are impoverished by comparison to the actual lives of women in our society and the complex and interesting matters in which they are involved."

The theme of avoiding nuclear war was touched on by Turkmen Central Committee secretary Mollayeva. A. A. Karliyeva, head of the Culture Department of the Turkmen Central Committee, also took part in the work of the symposium. The session's concluding speech was read by Yu. I. Surovtsev, secretary of the Administrative Board of the USSR Writers' Union.

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CHUVASH OBLKOM CHIEF ON IMPROVING LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500 word interview with I. P. Prokop'yev, first secretary of the Chuvash Obkom. The interview, entitled "Training in Responsibility" was conducted by A. Chernyak, PRAVDA correspondent. According to Prokop'yev, efforts to increase labor discipline and responsibility have led to a 29 percent reduction in losses of work time in the Chuvash Obkom. However, he also admits that shortcomings in this area have led to the censure of a number of industry officials.

NEW CHAIRMAN SURKHANDAR'YA OBLAST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 May 84 carries on page 1 a 100-word announcement of the election of R. S. Ergashev to the post of chairman of the Surkhandar'ya Oblast Executive Committee. Ergashev replaces N. T. Turapov in this post. The latter was freed from his duties in connection with transfer to other work.

UZBEK ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS CHIEF GIVEN AWARD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 84 carries on page 1 a 100-word announcement of the awarding to Vladimir Mitrofanovich Kuleshov, chief of the Uzbek Council of Ministers department of administration of affairs, of the honorary rank of "Meritorious Economist of the Uzbek SSR." The award was made on the basis of long and fruitful work in the republic's financial organs and in connection with Kuleshov's 60th birthday.

GAPUROV AUTHORS HISTORY BOOK ON TURKMENIA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 May 84 carries on page 4 a 200-word on a readers conference held at Turkmen State University at which the recently published book "Brotherhood Forever" was discussed. The book is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the voluntary unification of Turkmenia with Russia and includes in its authorial collective Turkmen CP Central Committee First Secretary M. G. Gapurov, vice-president of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences A. A. Roslyakov, Academician M. Annanepesov of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences. It traces the history of Turkmenia's 100-year association with Russia and has been recognized as a valuable weapon in the battle with bourgeois ideologues attempting to drive a wedge between Russian and Turkmen peoples.

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STAVROPOL KRAYKOM CHIEF REVIEWS BOOK ON FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 17, April 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by V. Kaznacheyev, secretary of the Stavropol Kraykom. Kaznacheyev reviews "Vernym kursem" [On a True Course], a book written by Klavdiy Mikhaylovich Bogolyubov and published by Politizdat. Kaznacheyev praises the book which gives a history of Soviet agricultural development, including the formation and implementation of the USSR Food Program.

ULYANOVSK OBKOM CHIEF ON PARTY ECONOMIC WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article entitled "A Criterion for Responsibility" by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Ulyanovsk Obkom. Kolbin criticizes party workers for poor economic and administrative work, particularly in the agricultural sector. He recommends that more of this work be left to councils of experts in each field.

NORTH OSETIAN OBKOM CHIEF ON CONTACTS BETWEEN NATIONALITIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 May 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article entitled, "Born in Labor and in Battle" by V. Odintsov, first secretary of the North Osetian Obkom. Odintsov focuses on the need for more economic, scientific and cultural exchange between the nationalities of the Soviet Union.

UZBEKS TRY TO IMPRESS FOREIGN TOURISTS WITH SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 April 84 carries on page 4 a 200-word account of the 28 April meeting of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs. At this meeting discussion centered on the work of the Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration, the Central Asian Railroad Administration, the Uzbek Ministry of the Auto Transport, and other organizations on improving the services rendered to foreign tourists. The Commission on Foreign Affairs recommended that the Ministries of Communal Housing, Trade and Communications, as well as transport and tourist organizations, exercise stricter control over the work of the enterprises under them in efforts to raise the level of cultural services to foreign tourists. It was recommended that the city executive committees of Bukhara, Kashkadjar'ya, Samarkand, Fergana, Khorezm and Tashkent increase their supervision over tourist and transport organizations in order to raise the level of public services and amenities in places frequented by foreigners.

REGIONAL

TURKMEN SEMINAR ON ORGANIZING CHILDREN'S LEISURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 April 84, carried on page 3 a 300-word Turkmeninform article titled "Your Free Time, Youth." The republic seminar is devoted to organizing children's free time in their homes. Participants include Deputy Chairperson of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and Chairperson of the Commission for Juvenile Affairs R. A. Bazarova, who delivered the opening speech, First Deputy Minister of Municipal Services of Turkmenia E. A. Bagdasarov, Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers' Committee on Physical Education and Sports A. Yazmukhamedov, Turkmen Deputy Minister of Education S. Kh. Valiyev, Deputy Director of the Turkmen Ministry of Internal Affairs A. Durdyyev, Deputy Chairperson of the Ashkhabad City Executive Committee and Chairperson of the City Commission for Juvenile Affairs A. S. Rizayeva, and representatives from Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. Head of the Turkmen CP Central Committee's Department of Administrative Organs I. Bekiyev also participated in the seminar.

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